MORNING EDITION

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Japanese Closing in on Manila; British Pushed Back in Malaya

Most of 20,000 Indians Defending Popham Line Destroyed

IPOH IS THREATENED

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 28.—The successful crossing of an undisclosed large river in Malaya in the face of enemy resistance has given the Japanese an absolute strategic advantage over the British. It is reported that the defending troops were ordered by their home government to hold the river at all costs to cover the losses in position incurred at another point. Accordingly, with the object of making the last stand, the two steel bridges over the river were destroyed and a formidable line formed all along the south bank of the river. However, the line only lasted a few hours before the intense Japanese attack and the British were beaten back to the southern part of an undisclosed province thus making their position more vulnerable than ever and open to uninterrupted attacks by the Japanese.

POPHAM LINE PIERCED BY JAPANESE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 27.—Japanese Army Forces attacking Singapore pierced the so-called Popham Line, reputed to be able to withstand any assault for at least three months, in just one day and on the fifth day of the hostilities, December 12, the Japanese had already advanced to a point south of the former British defense line. The main force of the defense consisting of some 20,000 Indian troops has been decimated to a fraction of its former strength as abandoned bodies and surrendering troops keep mounting day after day, while others, with the aid of the natives in the vicinity of Penang, have succeeded in deserting. The pathetic defeat of the defenders can be seen in the 40 armored cars, 60 guns of various sizes, 20 automobiles and vast amounts of other arms and ammunition abandoned on the once-proud Popham Line.

South of the Popham Line, the battlefield narrowed down to the only paved road leading south from the border, an affair only 6 meters wide and lined with tochkas, tank traps and barbed wire entanglements. The Japanese advance was made mainly over this route in the face of enemy resistance as the jungle on both sides of the road is almost impenetrable. It is apparent that the British strategy consisted of drawing the Japanese upon this road and annihilating them by destroying all routes of retreat. But the plan failed to work out as expected as the Japanese did not try to retreat nor did they stand helpless—they went right through the British line.

With the crumbling of the defense line and the subsequent retreat of the Indian troops who have no particular reason to fight the Japanese, clashes began to occur among themselves and the British officers who had remained at a safe point some distance behind the scene of fighting. Many bodies of British officers killed by the fleeing Indians were later found when the Japanese advanced, exposing the low morale of the defenders. The British have probably found out by now how brittle the British-Indian combination was in the face of fierce attacks by well-disciplined Japanese soldiers.

IPOH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Dismayed by the swiftness of Japanese advances southward on the Malay Peninsula and intense Japanese aerial activities, British authorities in Malaya have evacuated to Singapore all white women and children residing in Ipoh, important city of Perak State, it was announced in Singapore today, a dispatch received here reveals.

The British War Ministry announced that Lieutenant-General Henry Royds Pownall, new Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern forces, today arrived in Singapore to assume his command, according to a cable received here from London. Lieutenant-General Pownall yesterday was appointed to his post, relieving Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who presumably has been replaced because of the continuous setbacks suffered by the British at the hands of Japanese forces driving relentlessly down the Malay Peninsula.

Thai-British Relations

Domei

BANGKOK, December 27.—Nai Direck, Foreign Vice-Minister and Spokesman of the Thai Government, declared to the following effect concerning the declaration of war by Thailand: "Thailand has no intention of declaring war on Britain at present. If the British Government declares war on us, we shall respond to it immediately."

Brazil Stand Clarified

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 26.—C. de Oliveira, president of the Immigration Council at a press conference, today declared that the Government has not taken any emergency measures against Japanese residents. There is no necessity for such steps, he told the press correspondents.

JAPANESE RESCUE MONARCH OF KEDAH

Nippon Army Sweeping Through Malaya Encounters King And His Son

WAS ELUDING BRITISH

Sovereign in Interview Says He Was Long Waiting for God-Sent Rescuers

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN MALAYA, December 28.—With Japanese troops operating in Malaya continuing their sweeping southward drive, a thick jungle south of Alor Star in Kedah Province was the scene of historic events on December 21 when the King of Kedah and his fifth son were rescued by Japanese troops, while roving in the jungle after escaping from surveillance of British forces.

Interviewed by Domei correspondents at the King's Palace in the surburbs of Alor Star on December 25, the Prince of Kedah who had been escorted there by Japanese troops together with his father had the following to say:

"Japanese troops are god-sent troops. I have long been waiting for them to come. The War of Greater East Asia is not a mere theory. This is the war in which all Asiatic nations should be united under the will of god and fight for their independence and self-existence.

"We will fully cooperate with Japan which is the leader of this sacred war. The sun has shone for the first time over us."

The Prince is known as being pro-Japanese among the inhabitants of Kedah. He has once visited Tokyo.

Japanese Restore Peace

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PERAK STATE, Malaya, December 27.—Peace and order has been already restored here, an undisclosed place in Perak State of Malaya, which was occupied by Japanese forces on Tuesday, December 23, and the residents are returning to their old homes.

British soldiers numbering five thousand deserted the defense of this place and retreated on December 17, but some of them who missed the chance of withdrawal were massacred by marauders near here and their dead bodies are strewn here and there, presenting a scene of desolation.

With the successive entry here of the Japanese troops, the inhabitants have been coming out from every nook and corner of the town to express their hearty welcome to the Japanese soldiers.

JAPANESE VICTORIES ALTER TURKEY'S STAND

Newspapers Continue to Express Surprise and Admiration for Japan

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 27.—The swift Japanese victories in the Pacific have had far-reaching repercussions among both the pro-Axis and pro-Democratic groups in Turkey and the latter soon may swing toward the Axis camp as Allies continue to sustain defeats.

Newspapers in Turkey continue to express surprise and admiration for the decisive victories scored by Japan's land and naval forces, and criticize the comparatively slow growth of the Turkish navy.

British propaganda has lost its force in face of completely one-sided defeats suffered by British forces.

Admiration for Japanese prowess has been aroused among Arabs in the Near East, especially among exiled Arabs working for Arabian independence, who have declared that they have been instilled with new hope and courage by the example set by Japan.

With the reported concentration of German troops on the island of Crete and in Greece, Arabs in the Near East are looking forward to a declaration by the Axis Powers assuring independence to countries in the Near East.

Wavell Defends Burma

Domei

VICHY, December 27.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, has assumed defense of Burma, Havas reported from London today.

FORMAL OCCUPATION OF HONGKONG NOTED

The occupation of Hongkong by the Imperial Forces was completed at 6 p.m. December 26, it was formally announced by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters at 12:30 p.m. Sunday. The announcement reads:

"The Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in Hongkong, by disarming the surrendered enemies in the region, completed the occupation of the island at 6 p.m. December 26."

CHUNGKING TROOPS AT ORDOS CRUSHED

About 400 of Enemy Routed; Hongkong Fall Cheers Japanese

Domei

ORDOS FRONT, December 27.—About 4,000 Chungking troops were yesterday defeated by the Japanese Tanaka, Kubota, Yamazaki and Takahama units at an important point in the Ordos plain.

Forestalling enemy troops which had been rallying since December 15, the Japanese forces Thursday night crossed the frozen Yellow River and effected a steady drive in the Ordos plain.

On the report of the fall of Hongkong, Japanese forces are in high spirits and continuing hot pursuit of enemy troops, which left behind 200 dead in addition to 25 prisoners up to today.

Japanese seized many arms and munitions including 30 rifles, 6,200 rounds of rifle munition.

Pierce Through Changlokai

Domei

HANKOW, December 27.—Crack units of the Japanese forces, which occupied Kwanwangkiao early yesterday morning, further captured in succession Chenkiakiao and Sankiangkow, key points along the Lo River in Kiangsi Province, and, by the evening today, thrusted into Changlokai, Honan Province, enemy's rear base situated 50 kilometers south of Yochow, and cleared all its vicinity of the enemy remnants, thus succeeding in advancing to the northern bank of the Mi River.

Other units of the Japanese forces which advanced to the direction of Anki, Kiangsi Province, captured 73 prisoners, with 202 enemy dead bodies left behind and gained a booty of 17 machine-guns and 60 rifles up to this day.

Enemy Remnants Encircled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, December 27.—The Hori, Oye, Mitsuoka, Takechi units of the Japanese Army late last night dealt a decisive blow to the 183rd division of

(Continued on Page 2)

GRAND MUFTI HAILS MISSION OF JAPAN

Says All Moslems Will Cooperate With Nippon in Establishing Asian New Order

By SUSUMU EJIRI

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, foremost Arabian leader for whose head the British have set a prize of £25,000, expressed unbounded faith in Japan's destiny and Japan's mission to free Asiatic peoples from British-American exploitation in an exclusive interview today with this correspondent.

The Grand Mufti has found refuge in the suburbs of Berlin. He reached his safe haven recently from Italy, after being hounded by the British throughout the Near East, from Syria to Iraq and from Iraq to Iran. He finally found safety in Italy and recently left there for Berlin.

Following are some of the questions which I asked the Grand Mufti, and his answers:

Question: What do you think of Japan's military and diplomatic successes in the Pacific?

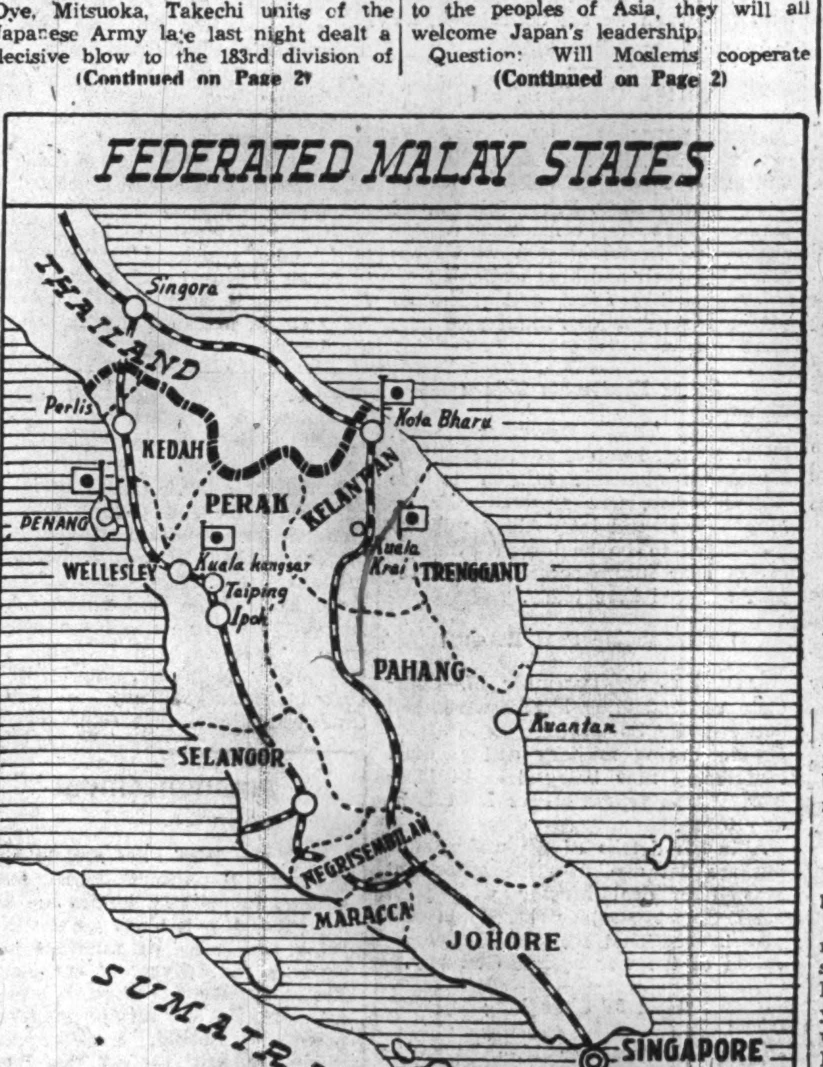
Grand Mufti: Japan's successes in military and diplomatic fields are not successes for Japan alone, but are great successes for all Asia. These successes are not limited to the Pacific area alone, they are successes of all Asiatic nations which now are suffering under the Anglo-Saxon yoke. We have always known that Japan sympathizes with the nations of the East, and I sincerely hope that Japan will succeed in this war for freedom.

Question: Will you explain your ideas regarding Japan's war to free the Asiatic nations?

Grand Mufti: As the objective of the Greater East Asia War is to liberate the Asiatics from Anglo-Saxon exploitation, we naturally want Japan to gain great victories. I am sure that a policy with such a high aim will succeed. If this great aim is made clear to the peoples of Asia, they will all welcome Japan's leadership.

Question: Will Moslems cooperate

(Continued on Page 2)



RUSSIAN SHIPPING HIT BY LUFTWAFFE

Four Troop Transports Totaling 7,000 Tons Sunk in Straits of Kerch

POWER PLANTS BLASTED

Italian Submarine Claims 6,000-Ton British Armed Ship In Atlantic

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—German bomber and Stuka formations yesterday launched strong attacks against Soviet shipping in the Straits of Kerch, east of the Crimean Peninsula, and sank four troop transports, totaling 7,000 tons, and damaging four additional ships, as well as numerous small vessels, the High Command announced today.

On the eastern front, fierce struggles continued yesterday with German forces stubbornly defending their positions against strong Soviet attacks, the communique said. In several sectors of the front, German forces were said to have counter-attacked, smashing Soviet lines of support.

Power Plants Bombed

Soviet power plants north of Kandalaksha, facing Kandalaksk Bay in the White Sea, were bombed yesterday by German Stukas, the communique said.

In waters around England, German bombers were said to have damaged a large freighter last night.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said German and Italian troops yesterday repulsed British attacks, while German bombers raided British airfields in Cyrenaica, Libya, destroying several grounded planes.

Luftwaffe formations yesterday raided British airfields and the port of Valletta, on the island of Malta, causing conflagrations in several places, the communique said, adding that German aircraft shot down one British bomber and two pursuit planes in air combats.

Italian U-Boat Active

Domei

ROME, December 27.—An Italian submarine has sunk a British armed ship of 6,000 tons in the Atlantic, the High Command announced today.

In North Africa, attacks of British mechanized units south of Benghazi were repulsed yesterday by Italian troops, the communique said, adding that nothing of importance took place on the Bardia and Sollum fronts.

During British air raids on Tripoli and other areas in Libya, Italian fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery yesterday shot down two British warplanes, the communique said.

DECEMBER BAD MONTH FOR BRITAIN'S FLEET

Lost One Warship A Day Up to 27th in European Waters

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—December has been a black, gloomy month for the British navy which has suffered disastrous, irrecoverable losses at the hands of the Axis Powers, informed German quarters pointed out today.

In East Asia, especially, the British have lost their only battleships in South China Seas, the ultra-modern 35,000-ton Prince of Wales and 32,000-ton Repulse, which were sunk off Singapore on December 10 by intrepid Japanese airmen together with numerous auxiliary naval vessels, they pointed out.

In Europe, the British to date have lost from German operations alone one warship every day for a total of 27 naval units by December 27, the same quarters disclosed, adding that this toll includes the latest-type British aircraft carrier as well as cruisers and destroyers.

It is clear such severe losses cannot be made up considering the long period necessary for construction of battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers, they said.

Thai-Japan Pact Feted

Domei

BANGKOK, December 27.—The newly concluded Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand was officially celebrated here yesterday at the Japanese Embassy with a dinner sponsored by the Embassy. Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Thai Premier Luang Pibula Songgram were the main speakers on the occasion which was attended by many notables of Japan and Thailand.

Enemy Forces in Full Retreat in Lingayen Sector in P.I.

4 DESTROYERS HIT

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—United States forces now are in full retreat in the Lingayen Bay area, being unable to withstand the fierce onrush of Japanese units, according to reports reaching here from Manila via Washington today.

Japanese troops driving southward in pursuit of the fleeing Americans are pushing along a main highway leading to Manila, the report disclosed.

On the southern Luzon front in the Antimonan sector, Japanese forces are applying more heavy pressure against United States troops which are attempting to stem the Japanese onslaughts by bringing up infantry and tank reinforcements.

Japanese warplanes daily are increasing their aerial attacks on Manila and the Philippine capital today experienced one of the fiercest raids of the war. At the same time, Japanese bombers assaulted numerous military objectives demolishing them and setting them on fire. Japanese planes today scattered pamphlets over Manila which read, "Japan's enemy is the United States and Philippine citizens in Manila are not considered foes of Japan."

U.S. ADMITS DAMAGE TO 4 DESTROYERS

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The United States Navy Department in a communique issued today, admitted that at least two and probably four United States destroyers have been damaged by Japanese bombers during fierce aerial onslaughts, according to a dispatch from Washington received here. The communique claimed that no casualties were suffered by the United States naval units. At the same time, the U.S. Navy Department announced that steps are being taken to cope with Japanese submarines.

U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT VAGUE ON P.I.

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—The United States War Department in a communique issued today on the fighting raging on Luzon, vaguely stated that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Philippines, is reorganizing his troops in the Lingayen sector to reinforce the United States defensive position, it is reported here from Washington.

Japanese forces in the Lingayen region were admitted to be attacking incessantly and pouring in reinforcements. Fighting also was admitted to be raging in other sectors on Luzon with Japanese holding the initiative. Japanese aircraft are continually conducting intense air raids against military objectives, the communique said.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS LAND IN LUZON

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—The United States High Command in the Philippines, which has evacuated Manila and has established field headquarters somewhere on Luzon, today announced that strong reinforcements are continuing to disembark from Japanese troop transports in the Lingayen and Lamon bays, respectively on the northern and eastern sides of Luzon, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Southeast of Manila around Lamon Bay, fighting reportedly is increasing in intensity, the communique said. Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out intense air activities on all fronts, the communique said.

Meanwhile, it was admitted that the United States army headquarters in Luzon has been cut off from all communications with Davao, on the island of Mindanao.

AMERICANS PREPARE TO QUIT MANILA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, December 27.—Anticipating the eventual collapse of Manila before the sledge-hammer drive by the powerful Japanese land, sea, and air forces, leaders of the United States forces in the Philippines are busy preparing to flee from Manila by evacuating the remainder of the air force to Dutch East Indies and to Australia. Amid such a flurry of activity 30 large transport planes are waiting somewhere near Manila to take away important papers to a safe district.

KEEP EYE ON REDS AND SOUTH AMERICA

Japan in Conducting War of Greater East Asia Must Be Alert

As Japan goes along the road to hew out a new order in East Asia through conducting the War of Greater East Asia, she must not miss anything by the wayside. Japan must watch closely the attitude of South America. Neither must she be caught off guard by the vagaries of Soviet Russia. And she must above all prepare for a long struggle.

In reviewing the international situation the above matters were considered for which the Japanese Empire must study. Other problems were considered such as Chungking which concluded an alliance with Britain recently and Germany's determination to fight unconditionally for the ultimate victory.

The Chungking regime which was reported to be elated over the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is now having the jitters as the Japanese forces on all fronts continue to achieve smashing victories. Their "general offensive" which was much talked about has been nipped by the overwhelming operations of the Imperial Forces in various regions south of the Yangtze River.

Thus resigned to all hopes of success in their physical resistance, Chungking is feverish in its attempts to improve the situation through diplomatic activities. One instance of this is the military alliance with Britain as announced by the foreign office at Chungking.

The contents of the alliance do not have anything new. The chief points are the establishment of a joint defense line between the two parties for the Burma route and the sharing of the air bases in regions under the Chungking influence. How anxiously the Chungking regime is planning the reopening of the route, and how keenly, on the other side, Britain is wishing to acquire new air bases as the only remaining means of restoring its falling influence in the East as the result of her disastrous defeat in Hongkong can be guessed by the alliance.

Chiang Courting Stalin

Chungking is now reported to be tightening its relations with Soviet Russia through its special envoy recently dispatched to Russia. It is strongly doubted, however, if Premier Stalin would dare to act in a suicidal way with Chiang at the cost of the former's friendly relations with Japan. Anyhow, various neutral countries agree in their view that Chiang will resort to the two-edged policy of uniting with Britain and America on one hand and closely connecting with Soviet on the other.

The sweeping victories of the Imperial Forces on all fronts in the Pacific were almost an unbearable blow to America and Britain. This is eloquently testified in the recently reported arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain at Washington together with a party of British experts on army and navy stratagems. Their announced business is to discuss with America various problems related to the proposed re-establishment of the joint line of offense between the two countries. This, on the other hand, is a very good proof that the countries are fully admitting their defeat on all lines before the furious attack of the Japanese forces.

That the United States has now come to a pass to confess before Great Britain of its inability to fulfil its promise of aiding Britain will only serve to add to the blighting winter scenes in which the world is covered now.

Must Prepare for Long War

What Japan is to be warned in this connection is the apparent fact that America and Britain are now admitting their wholesale defeat in the Pacific. Just at the back of this generous acknowledgement of their abject setbacks. Japan must suspect their never-ending plans of making up for losses. They know perfectly well of their inability of refloating many fine warships they lost. Influenced by their arrogance and deep regret, however, they will most certainly resort to some long-term resistance to be devised out of their joint conference. But as Singapore is threatened and as it is feared tin, tungsten and other important materials from the Netherlands East Indies, P.I. and Malaya will be cut off, America and Britain will have a hard time to prolong the war.

America and Great Britain will tighten their cooperation in every possible way, this is certain. It will be remembered that the reported meeting of the leaders of the Anglo-Saxon Powers has as its primary mission the joint deliberation on a united action over diplomatic and propaganda channels. There is reason to believe that the expected united strategic co-operations are of the secondary importance.

Close Teamwork Doubted

American history meantime tells that the country has practically no experience of having entered into any concrete alliance with other countries. Viewed from this standpoint, it may be a little too hasty to anticipate any close alliance between the two democracies. Some quarters, however, go even as far as to predict the establishment of a joint administration of the American and British territories.

As regards Australia, Canada and the Netherlands East Indies not much attention is needed on the part of Japan, because in the last analysis these satellites exist just to dance to the piping of Britain and America. The same is true of Chungking. Apart from these countries, there are two important questions confronting the Axis, especially Japan. One is the attitude of South American countries and the attitude of Soviet Russia.

To the democratic side now threatened with expulsion from southwestern Pacific and also from the Indian Ocean, it may have to stick its nose in Central and South America. The problem of how to draw South Americans to their side is worth their life-and-death struggle. Therein lies the importance on Japan's side to watch the trend of the Pan-American Conference which is scheduled at Rio de Janeiro early next year.

Must Watch S. America

There are four countries in South America which have not declared war on Japan, namely, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Peru. Diplomatic relations between these neutral countries and Japan remain unchanged. The possibility of these countries being dragged to the side of America should be closely watched by Japan.

Next comes the question of the Soviet Union. One can imagine with what hospitality the new Soviet Ambassador Litvinov is being approached by the two Anglo-Saxon leaders at Washington. It is seen that Soviet Russia and the democracies will not be so easily be connected. It must be noted here that the Soviet diplomacy is characteristically inscrutable.

The last but by no means less important news of the past week is Chancellor Hitler's assumption of the command of the Army. So far he has been the supreme commander of all armed forces in Germany in name only. The actual directorship of the Army recently by Hitler is worth special attention.

That the Chancellor's new post was not added as a consequence of his dislike of the former Commander of the Army is least suspected of a man of his caliber. It cannot be denied that there was probably some important decision which backed the reported shift, before the need of which he did not hesitate to remove his friend.

Reich to Fight for Victory

The Chancellor's new duties, will be strongly suspected of its possible connection with the change of the situation in East Asia brought about by the sweeping victories of the Japanese forces over the Anglo-Saxon combination. The same event may also be considered of its diplomatic and strategic significance in view of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's reported remark to a correspondent of a national-policy news agency of Spain.

The Minister is said to have stressed that the Reich will push straight on to the execution of its final objective to the utter disregard of any compromising or pity-asking peace movement and that the strategic, economic and diplomatic cooperations among Axis Powers will be tightened, and that Japan's control just obtained over Pacific have to a great degree enhanced Axis prestige and power in the area.

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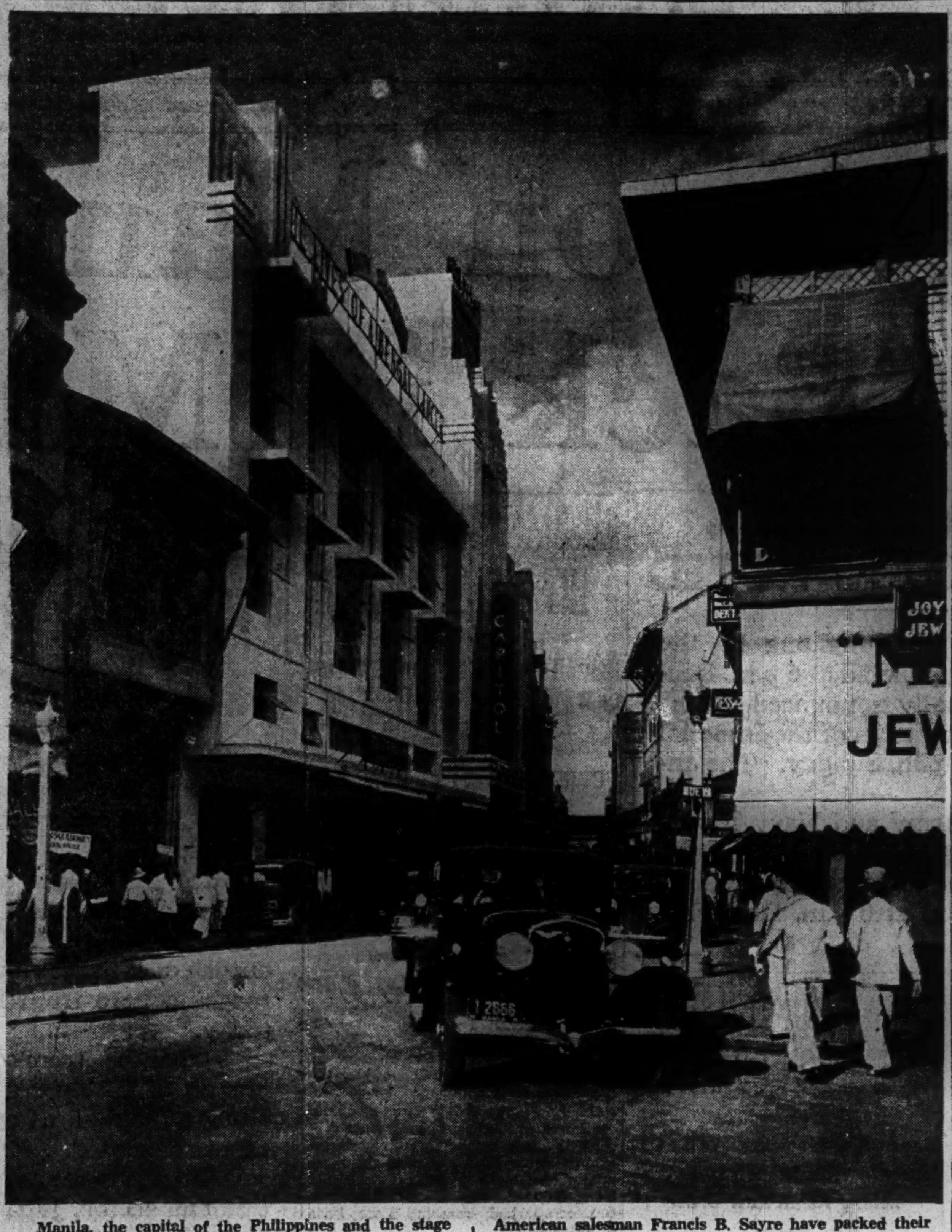

Manila, the capital of the Philippines and the stage where the imperious Americans strut their conceit now trembles with the roar of Japanese guns. A torrid city, the hot lead the Imperial Forces are pouring will even make it hotter. Manila has been declared an open city. How inviting it will be. President Quezon and the American salesman Francis B. Sayre have packed their bags and gone a-traveling. They have left their domicile for the conquering Japanese forces to enter. And that will be very soon. Above photo shows one of the leading thoroughfares of that city.

20th Imperial Honors Granted War Heroes Of China Incident

A joint announcement was made by the Decoration Board and the War Ministry early Sunday morning of the Imperial rewards to the Army war survivors. These are the 20th honors to be granted to the Army since the outbreak of the China Affair. The announced list comprised 634 officers and men decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite. Among them were included those belonging to various units whose meritorious services were rendered at different fronts in North and Central China. Ten on the list were accorded special mention.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS BEFORE U.S. SOLONS

Understanding Said Reached Between Soviets and Britain At Moscow Talks

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, addressing a joint session of the United States Congress, today declared that larger resources of the United States and Great Britain when developed, will enable the two countries to achieve success, it is reported here from Washington.

The British Prime Minister asserted he never has underestimated the strength of the United States and Britain's adversaries.

Progress has been achieved in the two countries in transformation of industries into war use, he said, expressing the hope that it is reasonable to assume the Anglo-Saxon Powers will be in a better position in 1943 than today.

He believed the United States and Britain might be able to take the initiative in 1943.

The war with Japan has raised problems for which we are unprepared, he admitted.

To See Canadian Head

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 27.—Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, will make a personal call on William L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, following conclusion of his conferences in Washington with President Roosevelt and high United States military and political authorities, an Ottawa radio broadcast intercepted here today disclosed.

Soong Represents Chiang

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—Dr. T. V. Soong, head of General Chiang Kai-shek's economic mission to the United States, will represent Chungking at a second inter-Allied military conference to be held in Washington in the near future according to a report received here today.

Understanding Said Reached

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 27.—Complete understanding has been reached between the Soviet Union and Great Britain during military and political conferences now being held in Moscow, it was reported here from London today.

Although details of the understanding are not available, the agreement is said to deal broadly with joint Anglo-Soviet strategy based on the new international situation for prosecution of the war against Germany.

Held in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—A two-day military conference among high military officers of Great Britain, the United States and Chungking was held in Chungking last Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss joint military operations to be taken against Japan, according to a Chungking report received here today.

Participating in the conference included besides General Chiang Kai-shek, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and Major-General George Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, who flew to Chungking by way of Rangoon, and Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the United States military mission to Chungking, the report said.

NEW LIFE AWAITS HONGKONG CHINESE

Efficient Steps Must Be Taken First to Help Poverty-Stricken Residents There

Japan's occupation of Hongkong has cast a bright economic light on the island whose foreign trade had been hampered by the Japanese Navy's blockade of China waters since the beginning of the China Affair, says Norihito Hirao, a correspondent of the Asahi in Hongkong, in his article entitled "Construction of New Hongkong" which appeared in the December 28 edition of the paper. The correspondent also stresses the necessity of taking efficient steps to relieve the poverty-stricken Chinese in the city.

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," points out Mr. Hirao, "foreign as well as domestic trade was in a stagnated condition due to the blockade and inflation. Consequently the economic policy of the Hongkong Government was negative, but there is a possibility of the economic policy turning to a positive one as a result of the new development.

"According to reliable statistics, the aggregate imports of Hongkong for the 10-month period between January and October this year amounted to H$642,300,000 and exports H$516,300,000 which compares with H$629,000,000 and H$521,300,000 for the corresponding months of last year. In October H$67,000,000 worth of items was imported from foreign countries and H$53,900,000 exported. Out of the import return, H$3,761,880 represents paper; H$11,395,619, sundry goods; H$3,979,476, oil; H$2,033,601, metals; H$15,943,189, foodstuffs; H$1,319,108, machinery; H$1,361,869, rolling stocks; and H$1,180,940, medical supplies.

"Remarkable increase, as compared with the figure for the corresponding month of last year, was seen in oil, machinery, rolling stocks and paper, but sundry goods considerably declined. Provisions accounted for H$14,840,874 of October exports, but machinery, rolling stocks and paper shrinked also in export trade.

"The aspect of Hongkong as an entrepot trade port will hereafter make a radical change and imports of machinery and rolling stocks is expected to decrease, but sundry goods are believed to be purchased from foreign countries in an increasing quantity. New Hongkong will play an important role in the exchange of Japanese manufactures and raw materials in the interior of South China.

"The relief of poverty-stricken Chinese is one of the most important problems which must be settled by the Japanese authorities as soon as possible. According to official statistics, 740 Chinese died from undernourishment in 1936, but the figure remarkably increased by 10 times to 7,671 in 1940 owing to the rise of commodity prices and the decrease of revenues of the lower Chinese class residing in Hongkong.

"Living costs for laborers for January last year averaged H$1.69 a week, but the index jumped to H$2.10 in October, 1940, and finally to H$2.83 immediately before the Japanese Army commenced its drive on Hongkong. There is no better means to cope with the situation than the price-fixing and the application of the monopoly system by the authorities to daily necessaries."

Grand Mufti Hails Mission of Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

with Japan in establishing a new order in Asia?

Grand Mufti: I am certain Moslems will give wholehearted support to Japan as the new order will guarantee the interests of various nations of the world. There is no doubt whatever that Moslems throughout the world will cooperate with and support Japan to the utmost. This movement will not be limited only to the Far East, but will spread to the Near East and throughout all Moslem nations.

Question: In what way do you think the independence movement of Asiatic peoples will develop after the downfall of the British Empire?

Grand Mufti: The Arabian independence movement has been organized and developed to advance the culture of the nations. This movement has developed in the same way as similar movements in Japan, Germany and Italy, and, like Japan's war in Asia, is working for the happiness of mankind and the peace of the world.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Philippine Major Captured and Brought Before Japanese Feels Among Brothers

"When I was first brought up before the Japanese," says a captive Philippine Major, "they looked so much like my Filipino brothers that I did not feel as if I were in the presence of foreigners."

The Major was talking to the Asahi correspondent Sunday at an unnamed front in the Philippines. He predicted the entire islands will surrender soon.

Pointing out that the defenses of the islands are weak in comparison to Hongkong, he could not help concluding that if the strong British garrison fell in so short a time, he asked how could the Philippines hold out much longer?

"At 4:20 on the morning of December 10," the captive officer told the correspondent, "a certain town on the western coast of the islands, where I was stationed, had a surprise attack by a Japanese force moving southward from a nearby seashore where they made a landing. The whole town was completely in the hands of the Japanese in an hour or so, while the whole town including us were placed in utter confusion.

"At about 8 a.m. the same day a formation of nine U.S. warplanes came over the town, which was completely driven away on the arrival half an hour later of a Japanese air unit. We, the defense men, who hastily built our position a little way out of the town surrendered when a few hours later a Japanese officer visited us to advise cease from our futile resistance.

"When I learned the fall of Hongkong, I could not help being deeply impressed with the power of the Japanese forces. I predict the wholesale surrender of the Philippines before long in view of the striking inferiority of the islands' defenses compared with Hongkong.

"All Philippine officers in the American Army in these islands are paid only half of the stipend of the Americans. The native soldiers are generally given 14 pesos a month. These officers and men had the same purpose of defending the United States of America from all invasion. This idea of defense was slightly different with us Philipines from the regular Americans. Ours, it is true, was more inclined toward the defense of these islands rather than the far-off America.

Never Got Chance to Hear

"I have so far not had the chance of hearing of Japan's cause of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. No, we were not allowed to listen in to the broadcast from Japan. Anyway, I had no objection to cooperate with Japan in your country's cause, for none in Asia, I am sure, will disagree to the idea of liberating all Asiatics from the yoke of America and Britain.

"The Philippine's attitude toward Japan generally speaking, was not very good. Anti-Japanese was prevelent. This was because of the many malicious reports of Japanese distributed by the American residents. One of the reports would say that in Japan the faith and propagation of Christianity was banned wholesale.

"Speaking for myself, however, there has not been any feeling of hatred between Philippine natives and Japanese resident here. The relations were rather warm, though we were accustomed to pay more respects to those from America. On the outbreak of the present hostilities, all Japanese here were placed in protection custody. Under my superintendence, there were 20 Japanese thus interned, we tried to cheer and comfort all of them by sending them presents.

"Fate dictated soon later that we were interned in the place where we detained the Japanese. However, it is to all our gratitude that we are being treated with kindness and generosity peculiar to the Japanese soldiers. We owe the brave and noble soldiers a thousand thanks.

"Japanese will say the Filipinos very much resemble Japanese. We would like to add that it is the Japanese themselves who look like Filipinos. All Japanese soldiers whom we have seen now look so much like us that we do not feel we are among foreigners."

HONGKONG FUNDS BLOCKED

U.S. to Freeze Assets of Nations Under Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—The United States Treasury Department today announced that it has blocked all Hongkong funds in the United States because of Japanese occupation of the British Crown Colony, it is reported from Washington.

The Treasury Department in Washington at the same time announced that the funds of all countries occupied in the future by the Axis Powers automatically will be frozen.

Chungking Troops At Ordos Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

Chungking army infesting the area between Kaoan and Fiengsin, while early this morning the above units are rapidly advancing to an undisclosed section in face of inclement weather.

The Noguchi, Tanaka, Yamanashi, and Toyoshima units cooperating with the Nagamatsu, Itobiya, Kusunoki, and Miyawaki units have encircled the newly-created 12th division shelling their main base, Kaoan, and dealt a deathblow to the enemy remnants.

BOMBING OF LE HAVRE BY BRITISH EXPLAINED

City Mayor Says German Defense Around Harbor Too Strong

Transocean

VICHY, December 19.—An explanation of why the British Royal Air Force almost exclusively attacks the city of Le Havre and not the docks and important military objectives nearby was given to foreign journalists, who paid a visit to the city by the Mayor of Le Havre, Pierre Courant.

The defense ring which the Germans had laid particularly around harbor establishments was so strong, he declared, that the British airmen preferred to evade the strongly concentrated German anti-aircraft batteries and launch their attacks from the land. In so doing, however, they hardly ever succeed in getting beyond the center of the city proper.

The Mayor then pointed out that the British airmen either submit false reports or their army bulletins intentionally spread lies. Only recently, he said, a British army bulletin reported that the Royal Air Force had effectively bombed the docks of Le Havre and that huge fires were observed. These "huge fires," he remarked, were not burning docks but the complete destruction and gutting of Le Havre's largest department store, Au Printemps.

The Mayor then told how high school students, after reading the British army bulletin, marched together to the place where the fire had started and wrote on the smoke-blackened walls of the burnt out department store: "These were once dock establishments of Le Havre."

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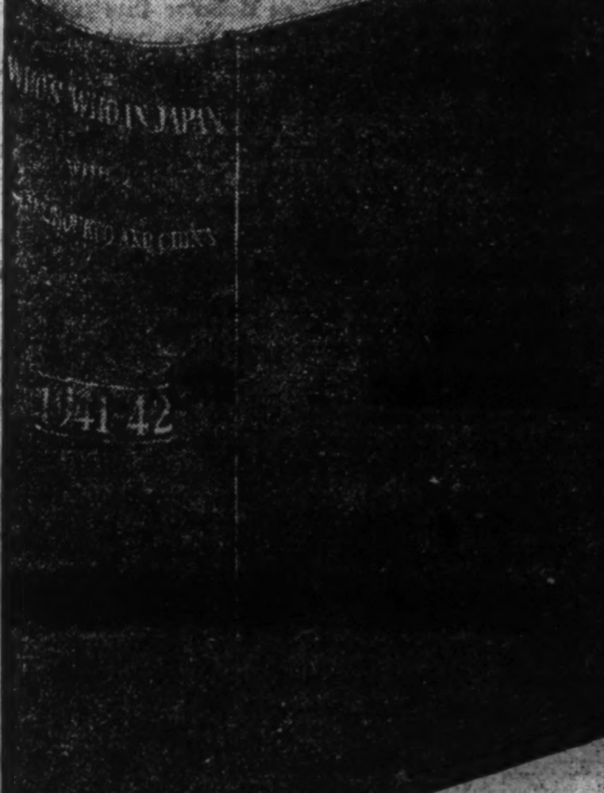

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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF AIR DESCRIBED

Luftwaffe Doctors of Reich Educated According to Most Modern Principles

The following interesting article entitled "The Medical Officers of the Luftwaffe" originally appeared in German daily Berliner Lokalanzeiger and translated by Transocean.

The creation of the Luftwaffe, has brought forth an important new profession: The medical officers of the Luftwaffe. Educated according to the most modern principles, among other non-medical subjects, his courses include that of flying. The applicant must produce matriculation papers before he is admitted to the medical officers training corps as a recruit. Should his six months' training period show what he possesses the required mental and physical qualities, he is transferred to the medical academy of the Luftwaffe as an aspirant medical officer. Here he commences with his medical studies at the Berlin University like every other German medical student. After completion of his studies at Berlin, he is sent to Wuerzburg, since Wuerzburg has an excellent faculty and also because that city is near an important flying field.

The initial stage in which the young student obtains the first real introduction to his new profession is the medical academy of the Luftwaffe. Here well trained and specialized instructors, all picked medical officers, convey to the new generation their experience of the medical science in connection with aeronautics.

In Berlin Suburbs

The medical academy of the Luftwaffe is located in one of the pine-forests near the northern suburbs of Berlin. Here the students find temporary accommodation in barracks equipped in the most modern and up to date manner. This institution which was inaugurated on April 1, 1941, is under the direction of Prof. Dr. Hippke, a Lieutenant-General of the Luftwaffe medical corps.

Alongside the medical service in the Luftwaffe he must attended an extended course at the military academy. Special stress is laid on this branch of the training, as the medical officer often has to attend to purely military matters, and thus must be able as an officer to execute orders which his military rank specifies.

In order to enable the candidates to acquire practical knowledge of all that their future duties as medical officers of the German air force require of them, they are given an opportunity to study the medical aspects of locomotion in the air as well as the medical-aeronautical science. The young cadets are taught the piloting of gliders and motorized planes.

In actual warfare smaller planes act as a medium to convey the medical officer to the sick and wounded who are transported in large transport planes which are likewise mostly piloted by medical flying officers. Even a knowledge of the handling of the smallest type of airplanes is not neglected, as these planes have the advantage of being able to land on a very small space.

Well-known models of this small type in the German air force are the "Storch" and the "Weihe." Sometimes the medical officer of a flying unit to which he is detailed goes up in the air with the crew of a larger plane in order to study the individual health conditions of member of the crew who has attracted his attention by an apparent tendency to tire easily and whose physical condition he wants to investigate right on the field of action. Should he be detailed to parachutists, he jumps off together with his men. Likewise he may be detailed to the Red Cross planes of a naval air base.

His Responsibilities Big

However varied the scope of his activities may be he always has great responsibilities, which he can take, since his training has enable him to master every unforeseen situation.

Also in the training of the medical officers of the Luftwaffe the slogan has been followed that physical exercise strengthens body and mind. Going out from this doctrine, the medical academy of the German air force has been equipped with lawns and sporting grounds on a large scale. The cadet is given the opportunity to indulge in every imaginable kind of physical exercise such as: swimming, rowing, sailing, boxing, fencing and horseback riding. Every imaginable variety of athletic equipment is placed at his disposal.

Furthermore in the Bavarian Alps the academy has its own skiing grounds. Particular stress has been laid on the value of this sport since skiing in the higher mountain ranges affords an excellent training for the purpose of acquainting the human body to the maintenance of balance coupled with highest speed as is attained in this sport, which practice has also been followed by the medical officers who furthermore all have their piloting license.

It is self-understood that the various exercises have been introduced into the training of the aspirants in such a manner as to avoid an overexertion of body and mind and only tend to establish a sensible alternation to the strenuous scientific studies, beneficial to the health of the medical students.

The medical academy has devoted special efforts directed toward research. Aeronautical research institutes have been established in Hamburg, Freiburg in Breisgau, Jueterbog and Berlin, of which the institute in Berlin is the most renowned. Here specially selected experts are devoting themselves to study and exploit the extensive material for observation which is brought forth by the progress of technical science. Aspirant officers of the first and second grade who, in the later course of their studies have been detailed to such research institutes, voluntarily often offer themselves for extensive and strenuous experiments.

Experiments Continue

Experiments of the greatest importance and significance are performed. For instance, in one laboratory we find, an enormous centrifuge onto which the person to be experimented upon is being strapped. This centrifuge is rotated and furthermore at the same time subjected to an ascending and descending movement which corresponds to the speed, or even exceeds the speed and motion of a power-diving plane. This centrifuge is equipped with a veritable arsenal of measuring instruments which record all changes of the human organism on graps and on X-Ray film.

In this manner it can be determined in a laboratory how the heart responds to the great strains experienced in a power dive and how the blood vessels work. It goes without saying that prior to conducting experiments with human beings, similar tests were made with animals, on a corresponding scale. The laboratories of such an institute are furthermore equipped with pressure chambers and other devices by means of which the reactions of the human system can be tested in extreme heights and when there is a lack of oxygen.

As a next step for his training, the cadet is detailed to the testing stations of the air force medical corps. Here the student is given an opportunity to experience for himself the effects of power-diving and how his own body reacts on being subjected to thin air, great heights and great speed. For this purpose the various types of airplanes are at his disposal. Only in this manner can he acquire the necessary knowledge which his later position as medical officer of the air force requires of him.

All the work undertaken by medical research in military aviation nowadays, is bound to benefit civil flying service later on. Although demands made for greater heights and greater speed are parried by the question: "Where are the limits?", despite all expectations these limits have yet always been surpassed. Science will advance. The medical research of aeronautics follows this development. It is his duty to show, that human efficiency can achieve greater and still greater tasks.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIZES GRAIN TRADE IN RUMANIA

Private Concerns Dissolved—Severe Penalties for Violation of New Laws

Transocean

BUCHAREST, December 19.—Grain trading in Rumania was made a governmental monopoly today.

By decree of the Rumanian Government, all private grain handling concerns were dissolved with the exception of those owning flour mills using more than 5,000-horsepower.

But these large firms must sell their flour only to the Government. The official rate will be paid. However, a bonus of 20,000 lei per carload of wheat and 15,000 lei per carload of barley will be added if it is delivered before February 15th, of next year.

The same decree provided severe penalties for violations of the grain laws.

Prices Jump in U.S.

Transocean

VICHY, December 17.—Prices for various foodstuffs in the United States have risen by more than 20 per cent since the outbreak of the European war, it was reported here from Washington yesterday.

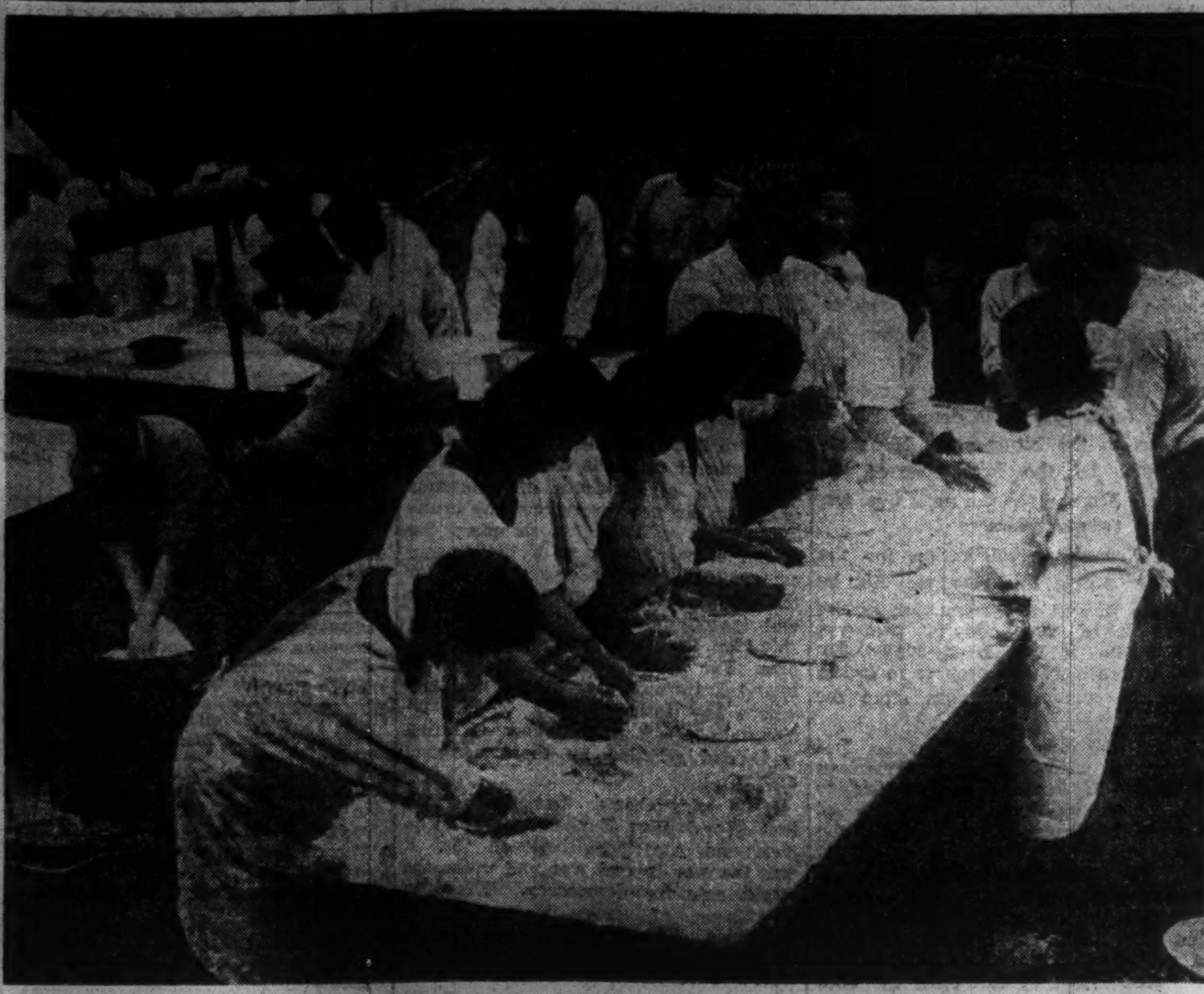
Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 4)

be said of everyone that he has found the meaning and the art of life—how to live joyously and interestingly, usefully and fearlessly. That is the life Dr. Kato has discovered or invented for himself. He is a doer, thinker and feeler, and I may add, a learner.

(Concluded)

Preparing for New Year



With the object of expressing their thanks to the Japanese Army which is now fighting against American and British forces for the establishment of a new order in East Asia, a party of 28 girl students of the Nippon Kasei Gakuin visited Sunday morning the Third Corps of the Eastern Army to help pound and shape mochi. Photo shows girl students busy shaping the rice cakes which was pounded by the soldiers in preparation for the coming New Year.

British Borneo Oil Production Predicted To Increase Many Times 500,000 Tons

Declaring that it is quite easy to extinguish fire set to oil wells, Ichizo Omura, managing-director of the Japan Oil Company, predicted that the oil production in British Borneo in a few years would be increased to several times 500,000 tons the estimate for next year as reported Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as the War Minister Saturday.

This declaration was made when a reporter of the Yomiuri asked Mr. Omura's impression of the Diet speech by General Tojo who asserted that although the enemy had destroyed the refineries in British Borneo and taken out oil machinery, it would be possible to extract oil from 70 wells in a month.

"It is ridiculous for the British forces to set the oil wells on fire and withdraw with their mind at ease," said Mr. Omura, "because a burning oil well is easily put out by dynamiting the wells.

"If 70 of the destroyed wells, as Premier Tojo reported to the Diet, could be restored in such a short period as one month, the method employed by the enemy in destroying wells is simple and the damage not serious. I recall a story that the British forces did not destroy oil wells in Rumania in December, 1916, when they were forced to retreat from the oil areas by the German forces, on the belief that they could recapture the areas in the long run.

"The total oil output of British Borneo is recorded at 900,000 tons a year of which 750,000 tons is produced from the State of Brunei and the remaining 150,000 tons from the State of Sarawak. The yearly oil production of one well average 5,000 tons.

"That the British damaged the oil wells in British Borneo gives a hint the speed with which the Japanese forces proceeded in the British colony after their successful landing. Oil industrialists of the world may be focussing their attention on the ability of Japanese oil mining experts to restore the damaged oil refineries. I firmly believe that our experts will successfully carry out their missions and strive toward the increase of oil in the newly-occupied areas so as to supply this country with sufficient crude oil, which is urgenly needed in war economy."

MANILA CLAMPED DOWN BY STRICT CENSORSHIP

Air Raid News Not Allowed Until Authorities Issue Official Communique

Transocean

BANGKOK, December 16.—News from the Philippines relating to or dealing with military and naval information or any of its aspects will be rigidly limited to official military and naval communiques, while nothing else will be passed, it was revealed today according to a dispatch received here from Manila.

Correspondents in Manila are severely criticizing the new regulations pointing out that such strict censorship had never before been enforced anywhere not even in London. where British censorship and information rules had aroused such wide-spread indignation among correspondents, it was added.

News that air raids are in progress or details of events which actually occurred may not be given out, until an official communique is issued by the authorities, which may be hours later. The number of Japanese planes counted by correspondents in the Philippines will not be passed by the censor until officially confirmed on the grounds that such reports constitute military information, the Manila report declares.

New Radio Station

The Toyohara Broadcasting Station, Karafuto, was inaugurated Friday, beginning at 11 a.m. at the building newly constructed, according to a telephone message received here from Toyohara. On that occasion recorded congratulatory messages of Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino, the President of the Board of Information Masayuki Tani and others were broadcast in celebration of the inauguration.

Lisbon Denies Rumors

Transocean

LISBON, December 17.—Authoritative quarters here yesterday denied all rumors alleging Spanish military actions. These rumors, it was pointed out here, have been spread by certain quarters interested in spoiling the friendship between the two Iberian countries.

Serbs Send Money Home

Transocean

BELGRADE, December 20.—Serbian workers employed in Germany have sent their families at home from September 1 to December 19, a total of 13,972,010 Dinars, according to figures just published.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED TO CROATS IN AMERICA

Croatian Commander Urges People Not to Be Deceived by Propaganda

Transocean

AGRAM, December 16.—A proclamation issued last night to Croats living in the U.S. by the Commander of the Croat Legion on the Eastern Front, Colonel Mkaulj, over the Agram radio station, reads as follows:

"You Croats living in America are most exposed to Jewish-Bolshevist propaganda, but do not allow yourselves to be deceived.

"We have seen for ourselves the poverty and misery reigning in Soviet Russia, whereas here in Croatia every farmer is master of his own land and may live contentedly.

"The farmer and laborer in the Soviet Union has to toil day and night not for himself, however, but in the interest of so-called 'collectivism,' behind which hides the revengeful spirit of Jewish Party functionaries. Do not forget this if people try to instil you with mistrust toward your home country.

"We are happy that the sons of Croatia have hitherto stood the test in the fight against Bolshevism and that we are standing shoulder to shoulder with our German comrades. We shall not rest until everyone is destroyed who menaces the freedom of our home country and the happiness of its inhabitants."

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ANGLO-SAXON BLOC EXPELLED BY THAI

All Preparations Made to Ship Products to Partner Japan

All British and American economic influences have been eliminated from Thailand, Wanich Pananonda, Acting Finance Minister of the Thai Government, told the Nichi Nichi in an interview over the wireless telephone December 26, following the day the Crown Colony of Hongkong surrendered to the Japanese.

The Thai official also assured the paper that all preparations have been completed for the shipment to Japan of rice, tin, rubber and other Thai products which are needed for the Japanese effort to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Below are given the more important of the statements Mr. Wanich made to the Nichi Nichi:

"The surrender of Hongkong means that the wish of the inhabitants of East Asia to see Britain and America driven out of this part of the world is going to be realized. We, the people of Thailand, take pride in the fact that our country is allied with a country which has captured Hongkong and which has scored an uninterrupted series of successes in the war with America and Britain. We are determined to be at Japan's side in battling against forces which would stand in the way of the construction of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"We have not declared war on Britain and the United States. We are already at war with these countries to all intents and purposes. We have taken over all British and American interests in our country. Thanks to Japan the British and American exploitation of our land and people is now at an end.

"We are going to recover the territories which were taken by Britain from us. We have claims on Burma and Malaya. We will get back these territories as the first thing we intend to do as a partner in the East Asia new order project.

"We have completed preparations for the shipment of products of our land to Japan. As soon as shipping is available large quantities of rice, tin, and other materials will be forwarded to Japan."

Bans Pro-F.D.R. Rally

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The police here last night prohibited a demonstration in the honor of Roosevelt, which was scheduled to take place this coming Saturday at the Luna Park in Buenos Aires. The demonstration was planned on a gigantic scale and was to climax in the reading of a message from President Roosevelt to the Argentine people by the United States Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour.

Fears Grain Shortage

Transocean

BERNE, December 20.—Switzerland is somewhat concerned about her further grain supplies. Until now Switzerland was able to import a certain amount of grain from abroad. But the expansion of the war has rendered it difficult to obtain the needed tonnage.

Meals That are Well Earned

Soldiers of the Imperial Army of the Japanese Empire who captured Hongkong are shown above preparing their own meal. They are all smiles in anticipation of what is coming. (Censored by War Ministry)

PORTUGAL EDITOR FLAYS RUMORS OF ANGLO-SAXONS

Coria Says U.S., Britain Intend To Separate Two Countries Of Iberian Peninsula

Transocean

LISBON, December 17.—Under the heading "Offensive of Rumors" the chief editor of the Esfera, Felix Coria, discusses the rumors from Anglo-American sources about alleged military actions by Spain and Germany together against Portugal.

Emphatically declaring that these rumors were purely invented, Felix Coria writes that the intentions of these rumor mongers were easily to be understood. "They want to bring Portugal into a difficult situation by separating the two countries of the Iberian Peninsula, which have become more united than ever because so much Portuguese blood flowed in the battle against Bolshevism and its democratic allies in Spain.

"They also want to introduce an atmosphere of doubts and apprehensions on the Peninsula toward the new Europe. But they deceive themselves; the Iberian Peninsula has nothing to fear from a new Europe. Moreover, Portugal relies with much confidence on her sister nation, especially as still firmer ties connect them than friendship and non-aggression pacts—it is the common blood that flows in their veins which unites them against the Bolshevists and instills them with the knowledge that both nations may look to a future worthy of their past."

Pacific Exhibition

When the battle is raging on the Pacific between Japan and Anglo-American States the Pacific Exhibition is being held at the Matsuzakaya Department Store under the auspices of the Board of Information, the Osaka District Naval Personnel Department and others, says a report reaching here from Osaka, adding that the exhibition is being deluged with the Pacific-minded visitors.

U.S. TO WITHDRAW SHIPS FROM S. AMERICAN ROUTES

Compelled in Order to Meet Increased Tonnage Requirements in Pacific

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—American ships will have to be withdrawn from the South American routes in order to meet the increased tonnage requirements in the Pacific which jumped to a record height in the last few days, the well-known Journal of Commerce wrote yesterday.

Shipping space formerly used for the transport of coffee in particular would have to be taken from South American routes. The paper fully recognized the importance of coffee exports for the South American countries, since coffee exports from these countries had already suffered tremendously as a result of the British blockade in recent years.

In this connection the paper suggested that the South American countries make use of the vessels of Axis Powers lying in South American ports for shipping coffee to North America.

NEW WATERWAY PROJECTED

Proposed Canals to Connect Western, Southern Europe

Transocean

ROME, December 20.—A large inland water shipping program which is going to connect Western Europe with Southern Europe after the war is at present under consideration by the countries concerned, according to reports.

After Germany had already begun to work on a Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, Hungary, Croatia, Bulgaria and Rumania are now also interested in this scheme and intend to build two further canals which connect Bucharest and Constanza with the Danube. This would link up the industrial districts of Europe with the agricultural regions.

AUSTRALIA APPEALS FOR MORE AIRCRAFT

Commonwealth Greatly Alarmed Over News of Japanese Landing in North Borneo

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—Australia has urgently appealed to London for air reinforcements to be rushed to Malaya, according to a Melbourne dispatch to the London Times.

The Australian Government has pointed out to the British that the number of aircraft around Singapore is insufficient to protect the ground forces there. Dispatch of further planes to Malaya is regarded as imperative.

Meanwhile, the anxiety in Australia had become acute even before news of the landing of Japanese troops in North Borneo had been received, this report added.

Moreover, it was learned that British reports more Australian troops would be sent to the Near East grossly contradicted the facts.

An American report from Canberra declared that the Australian Government had already ordered all their troops, and especially officers, to return from North Africa immediately. It was pointed out to them that the home guard, particularly the air force, had to be strengthened.

The time has come when Australia needs its best men to defend their homes. So it is out of the question to send any part of the militia abroad, according to Canberra quarters, the American dispatch added.

False Alarm Criticized

For having given a false air-raid alarm the other day, the military authorities at Manila were severely criticized by its citizens who fled into dugouts, reports a special Shanghai dispatch to a local paper, quoting news broadcast from Manila. The authorities there mistook in confusion their own military planes that appeared over the city for those of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, adds the report.

Wagner's Daughter Dies

Transocean

ROME, December 19.—Richard Wagner's step-daughter, Countess Blandine Gravina, nee v. Buelow, died at Florence yesterday evening at the age of 76. The deceased was the daughter of Cosima Wagner, by the latter's first marriage with Hans v. Buelow. She is also the granddaughter of Franz v. Liszt.

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American Impudence

The Americans now understand how it feels to be placed on the defensive. A people who have never reflected seriously on the horrors of war except in a theoretical, sentimental way, they have always thought in terms of carrying the fighting far afield into foreign territory. They were a people who spoke lightly of the Rhine as their first line of defense, of the British fleet as their bulwark, and of carrying the war to the waters of Japan. Their naval officers used to boast of bottling up the Japanese Navy within three weeks; their senators talked of bombing Tokyo to splinters.

Now that their own territory has been invaded and their population stricken frantic with fear, they must know how it feels to receive the same treatment they had so heartlessly planned for others.

The Americans must now know how it feels to be economically pinched. Endowed by an accident of nature with the richest hoard of material wealth in all the world, the Americans have never felt chastened by the sense of thankfulness and responsibility which should have accompanied their unusual luck. Instead, intoxicated by an unmerited fortune not of their own making, they abused their economic power to intimidate others to the end of further increasing their riches. They sought to strangle Japan by shutting off our sources of oil, by barring our import of iron, by freezing all our assets.

Their policy of economic intimidation has backfired, and they are learning now what it means to go without raw materials from abroad. To their distress they are learning that we can cut off their tin and rubber as they have cut off our oil and iron. We have already made adequate provision for our shortages, but their war preparations will have to lag while they seek substitute materials close at hand.

Within half a year all the reserve stock of rubber in the United States will be used up. Synthetic rubber and rubber from sources beyond the reach of the Japanese Navy can account for but one-twentieth of the normal needs of the United States. The same is true of tin. With British Malaya normally supplying three-fourths of the American needs with respect to this commodity, the United States will henceforth have to get along with the inadequate and inferior Bolivian product. Besides these two important commodities, the United States has relied on Asiatic sources for 75 per cent of its silk, 99 per cent of its quinine, 69 per cent of its tungsten, 23 per cent of its chromium, and varying quantities of antimony, manganese, hemp, charcoal, etc. All these things, many of which are essential to her war industries, will no longer be available to her.

The automobile, aircraft, steel, and munitions industries in America will suffer seriously from these shortages at the very time when they are most needed. All her hoarded gold will be of no avail as America feels the pinch of the economic hunger which she in the past has forced upon others.

The Americans have accused Japan of creating "puppet" states and of limiting the freedom of action of neighboring governments. But they should look closer to home. "I practically wrote the constitution of Haiti myself, and a very good constitution it was," once boasted Josephus Daniels, former American Secretary of the Navy and now Ambassador to Mexico. And note how many years during the history of Haiti has that country been under the occupation of American marines who were supposedly defending that admirable constitution. And what about the last president of Panama who was recently forced into exile for not having jumped with sufficient alacrity to the commands of his Yankee masters? What freedom of action do these pitiful caricature of nations have under the shadow of the Colossus of the North!

What can the United States say about puppet states now in view of the enlightening spectacle of Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Santo Domingo declaring war against Japan! Are these sovereign states who can exercise their own discretion? Do the peons of those countries who hardly know where Japan is have grievances enough against Japan as to declare war? Or are they puppets dancing at the end of strings manipulated from Washington!

These special privileges so taken for granted by the United States and so strictly denied to others will have to go. There can be no one set of rules for the United States and a different set of rules for the rest of the world.

The United States until a few weeks ago still had marines in Chinese cities and gunboats on Chinese rivers; there have never been Japanese marines in Mexico nor Japanese gunboats on the Amazon. A Pan-American Airways subsidiary still tries to fly its planes in China; no Japanese air line spans the American continent. The United States still maintains a naval base at Cavite, although under difficulties; no Japanese naval base exists in the Galapagoes or in Lower California. The United States boasted until a few weeks ago of sending aid to Chungking; Japan has never sent aid to Nicaragua or Haiti when their inhabitants were trying to defend themselves against the American marines.

The United States must learn that it cannot enjoy with impunity what it dares to deny to others.

The American Disgrace at Davao

The conduct of the American and British high commands as well as of the troops of our enemies in the war that is now going on, has been a sad disappointment to us.

The vain effort of our mercy mission to save the million and more helpless civilians in Hongkong, the use by the English of Indian troops as their shield in the defense of this same stronghold, the discovery of a completely equipped poison gas plant on Wake Island, the rape of Timor by British and Dutch troops, and finally the massacre of helpless and unarmed Japanese residents by American troops at Davao—these shameful atrocities and outrages have, as we said yesterday, unveiled the Americans and British in their true color.

Where is the sportsmanship about which the Americans boast so loudly? Where is British chivalry?

We are happy that our Bushido is not the dried up specimen of antique virtue that British and American morality, or the lack of it, have proven to be under the crucial test to which they were recently placed.

Nothing is more loathsome to Bushido than underhand dealings and crooked, cowardly undertakings. To fight and to die honorably—that is what a soldier is supposed to do. The use of poison gas, the placing of Indian troops as shields on the first line, the massacre of helpless people, bring nothing but disgust to us.

To fight and to die honorably—these manly virtues are the jewels that shine brightest and which are most highly treasured by Japan's Army and Navy.

We admire those as truly great who, in the presence of danger or death, retain their self-possession; who, for instance, can compose poems under impending peril. We have no use and no respect for those who, like the American troops at Davao when put to the acid test, went completely berserk and displayed the basest instinct of human beings.

To fight honorably is one of the most important tenets of Bushido. Uesugi Kenshin, one of the heroes of Japanese history, fought for fourteen years against Takeda Shingen, yet when he heard of the latter's death, he wept aloud at the loss of "the best of enemies."

When Takeda Shingen's people suffered a shortage of salt, Kenshin ordered his men to furnish Shingen with a plentiful supply of this important product, although Kenshin and Shingen were at war. "I do not fight with salt, but with the sword," Kenshin declared.

We Japanese want to be proud even of our foes, but how can we be proud of the Americans and the British in the face of the shameful examples which American sportsmanship and British chivalry have set so early in the battle. We are at war, but we expect our enemies to fight cleanly and fairly.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Dr. Fusataro Kato

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II.

Dr. Kato is a man of catholic interests and varied and extensive accomplishments, and his hobbies are many. He is at once a good public lecturer, a facile writer as well as a charming conversationalist. It is hard to think of anything in which he is not interested. He is an amateur Joruri singer and good at handling puppet dolls, naturally a keen student of Bunraku art. A good laugher himself, he is an expert laugh-provoker; women and children are ready to break into smiles at the mere sight of him.

Son of a gentleman farmer in Aichi Prefecture, near Nagoya, himself a character, he early studied for medical career—one in which, it was thought, he could best "help the universe," which is what his name "Fusataro" means. Graduated from the medical school in Chiba and later studying at the Kyushu Imperial University, Dr. Kato took his degree of Igaku-hakushi when 38 years old and his thesis was "occupational therapeutic," characteristic of the man. Dr. Kato proved that certain neurotic diseases could be cured or ameliorated by devotion to congenial occupation, useful both to patients and society. This theory was put into practice when later he was vice-president of the Matsuzawa Insane Hospital of the late "General" Ashiwara celebrity, and to this day is seen on the spacious estate of the hospital the pretty landscape garden made by the inmates under Dr. Kato's guidance—an illustration of the idea that illness may be combatted by doing interesting work. Pictures of this garden in course of construction were sent to several European capitals where they were appreciated by the authorities interested in the experiment.

The Acid Test

Dr. Kato is one of those medicos who don't smell of medicine-bottle or of the laboratory. Though he is a pious man, leading all but a saintly life, neither drinking nor smoking nor quarrelling with what he eats—whatever providence affords is to him meat and drink—he is a shrewd man of the world, of practical common sense. Anyone in need of counsel or help will find in him an immediate helper. His hospital therefore is the haunt of many patients not necessarily of physical disorder but of worldly trouble of diverse kinds.

Belated maidens lacking a husband, students hard put to it attacking an exclusive college or passing the exam, must go to him and ask his coaching. In fact, the better part of his house, originally intended for his in-patients, has long since been converted into a dormitory for young students—especially overseas students for whom he has a tenderness—and he always keeps, as he does today, a number of them—Chosenese, Taiwanese and Mongolian boys—and is to them the friend and the father on behalf of their parents at home so far away.

"My poor wife is the cook and caretaker of those boys these 20 years or more, and is the busiest of housewives in the neighborhood," Dr. Kato said. Now, if you think that is probably why Dr. Kato must look after his own personal needs, as shown by his unceremonial garb, you are only partially right. There is a deeper psychological reason touching the fundamentals of human heart. Three years ago Dr. Kato lost one of his sons of 16 years—an age of puberty, so called, when a young boy is entering the estate of manhood. It is a very serious thing for a man—a man of Kato's sensibility and passionate affection—to lose his son at such an age.

For days, weeks and months the father and the doctor poured forth all his energy in fighting the malady. Young life slowly but steadily ebbed. It was a species of cancer and a surgical operation had to be carried out and one leg cut off. So for a while the boy, hopping along on one leg, looked rosy. To this day the sight of a man walking on artificial legs brings a lump to his throat, and makes him dumb for a while. When at last the fateful hour came and the limping boy passed into that place

"Where everlasting Spring abides,

"And never-withering flowers," he was determined that the boy was not dead, but was reborn in himself. Thereafter he adopted the boy's pen-name for his own and entered the college where he was to have entered—Meiji University—and in every other possible way tried to be and to do what the boy would have done. (Dr. Kato is actually a student at Meiji, often attending lectures at its law college).

A Youth of 19

"Before my boy was dead," Dr. Kato told me, "I had some misgiving, even fear perhaps, about death, but after that event I have solved the problem in my way. The boy is alive in me, and if I die, I rejoin him and continue to live in my other children. My natural age is 54, but my new age, as it were, is only 19, and in fact I feel myself as young as a lad of 19. Do you know how you may rejuvenate an old orange tree by engrafting the root of a young tree. It works a wonderful transformation. The old tree will soon be outing forth new branches and fresh twigs, as if it were a young tree. I am making the same experiment in my present life. You have heard of a filial son, succeeding to the life and profession of his father to perpetuate the paternal wishes and aspirations; with me it is the other way. I am trying to live in the way my boy would be living if alive. Death has no terror for me."

Ah, that accounts for his boyish, and at times, "crazy" ways. It is in a way a very astonishing experiment. One sometimes fancies what a marvelous thing it would be if a fully-grown man were dead and reborn strong and fresh in body, yet invested with the intelligence and experience of a man of 50. Whatever is such a man not capable of performing? That is the kind of experience Dr. Kato seems to be making. A colossal ambition indeed!

A busier Doctor has seldom breathed. Yet he finds time to write essays and books. He has written a voluminous "answer" to the famous or infamous "Lytton Report," "a Letter" to the Young Germans" (an elaborate treatise graciously acknowledged by the Leipzig University) and a monograph on the "medical conditions in Japan" etc. In his neighborhood lives another eccentric man, much better known than Dr. Kato—Toyohiko Kagawa—with whom he has been collaborating for years in the management of the "Sogo-Fujo Byoin" (Mutual Cooperative Hospital) at Nakano, of which Dr. Kagawa was the founder and Dr. Kato is a kind of chairman of the directorate.

Such is Dr. Fusataro Kato the road-sweeper. But his story is not finished. He is "a youth of 19," and full of rosy dreams and ambitious plans. There are many who have attained rank, station or fame, but it may not

(Continued on Page 3)

'FIGHTING NEW YEAR' USHERS IN STIMULATED JAPANESE SPIRIT

People Now Ready to Observe Wartime Celebration by Resolution to Uphold Heart-Beat of Empire

By SETSUO UENODA

When the year 2602 (1942) is ushered in, the Japanese people will rejoice and greet it with new courtesies—"A Fighting New Year." Their New Year resolution this year will be a resolution to fight. Japan is determined to fight on to the bitter end. If necessary will be the heart-beat of the Japanese Empire for the next five, ten or even twenty years.

The New Year celebration for the Japanese people this year will not be a season of rest and relaxation as the aftermath of usual joyful year-end commotion. It will be a season for them to brace up and prepare to tackle what the war-year has in store for them.

When the war broke out on December 8 with the Anglo-American combination, Japan demonstrating to the world its beautiful strokes at Hawaii, Philippines and Malaya, the Japanese people heaved a sigh of relief. They had been living in an oppressive atmosphere of Anglo-American economic prison all too long. Now that they have made breathing holes at several points, they are absolutely confident that they can open the door and walk out. And there is every reason to believe that they are equal to the task. Armed conflicts are progressing rapidly on the many staged theaters of war, and there is also every reason to believe that by the end of the old year the first scene of the drama will be wound up favorably and the Japanese people will be in the right mode to face New Year.

Year-End Demonstrations

Let us now see how they will celebrate the New Year season. In Japan, the year-end is the season to prepare for ushering in a new year. The year-end demonstrations, therefore, cast some light on the condition in which the New Year season will be celebrated. It is high time in the ordinary run of life for salaried men to be thinking of the year-end bonus they will get and how to spend it, but in the face of the new war, reckless spending of money for a trancient joy of year-end holiday making has become impossible without feeling some compunction of conscience.

The year-end season this year is the good old fashioned year-end that prevailed some four or five decades ago. There is no blatant year-end sale demonstration or no chasing about shopping for trifles just for the joy and fun of year-end shopping. With the outbreak of the war in the Pacific regions, this atmosphere of year-end has become quite distinct. It has become a matter of duty and decency for all young men and women to look just as they are and feel. To young women, powder puff, rouge and flashy new silk kimono have become useless. Young men with their hair done up with Pompeian cream into a Hollywood fashion have totally disappeared from the scene. The Ginza, which was once the Peacock Alley of Tokyo for children of fortune and fashion, has become a plain practical retail business center.

Luxuries Called Off

Some of the conventional year-end and New Year features are to bid farewell to the old year and to celebrate the advent of New Year with dinner parties and to go on a pleasure trip during the holiday season, but the people in general are more than glad to call off all such luxuries in keeping with the spirit of the time. They are advised by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to refrain from the customary exchange of New Year gifts, New Year post cards and New Year calls and to simplify their New Year house-front decorations. Already many district organizations have gone a bit further and announced their decisions to omit the New Year decorations altogether in their districts. The police have prohibited restaurants, cafes and bars to keep their doors open till late hours.

The Japanese people are happy and will celebrate the New Year with a grim Spartan spirit over the simple New Year repast with the Neighborhood Association as their center of the seasonal doings. They will drink a toast with the happiest mode for the war well started and well worth winning.

Spartan Mode of Living

During the past few years, the Japanese people have returned to the Spartan mode of living their ancestors enjoyed up to half a century ago and have become accustomed to it. To them, the kind of delicacies their ancestors of feudal day relished, which is nourishing and which Japan abounds, has been becoming increasingly classic to them in its appeal and tasty to their palate. So the rice cake, herring roe, salted salmon, salted codfish, carrot, burdock, bean-curd, black-beans, lotus root, seaweeds, broiled dried sardines and the like will reign supreme as the principal items of New Year fare.

A plenty of beer and sake will be flowing at every home all day for the New Year season, and the people will be drinking toasts to the invincible Japanese Army and Navy with roars of Banzai. With full satisfaction over the memories of nearly a dozen enemies' ill-fated capital warships not forgetting the Prince of Wales, which were trusted as the inexorable chains linking the so-called ABCD strongholds against Japan, they will raise their cups once more, proposing a toast to the Japanese human bullets and their marksmanship.

At 9 o'clock on New Year morning, the Imperial Palace will be the focal point of the nation's one hundred million hearts. When the hour strikes, every member of the Empire will turn in the direction of the Imperial Palace and bow low in reverence to their Sovereign, pledging their ancestral allegiance to the Imperial Throne. The spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace will be overflowing with these anxious crowds.

On New Year Morning

On New Year morning, nothing will be more inspiring and impressive than the scene of religious devotions at the sanctuaries of hundreds of thousands of Shinto shrines throughout the country. They will be worshipping the spirits of war deads with the sincerest gratitude their hearts can feel for the supreme sacrifices they have made and invoking their further guardianship for the well being of the Empire. For to the Japanese people, the Island Empire is more than 'the land where my fathers died." They passionately love it as the abode of living and dead guarded by their ancestral spirits.

It is remembered that during the first World War Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans believed that it was the war to end war and make the world safe for democracy. The idea was born of sheer hypocrisy and ignorance. The thinking class of people began to question the aim of the war, and we heard American and British statesmen, scholars, philosophers artists and critics make impassioned speeches attacking, defending, protesting, threatening and declaiming. The upshot of this controversy over the aim of war was that they pointed to the necessity and importance of the unity of white races. The amazing stupidity of it all was that some of them, in a fit of violent harangues, inadvertently revealed the secret in the depth of their hearts, disdainfully declaring that if Orientals ever advanced against them, they would trample and torture and utterly destroy, in the way the Eastern people do, but Western people do not.

When the fortune of war turned out in their favor, Britain and America, seeing that France was reduced to a second or third rate nation, went about the task of Anglo-Saxon domination of the world by first bleeding Germany white with the Versailles Peace Treaty as the lever and then imposing upon Japan the Armament Limitation Treaty by duress.

No Hypocrisy

On New Year morning, when the Japanese stand before the sanctuaries of Meiji Shrine, Yasukuni Shrine or any other Shinto shrine, there will be no such hypocrisy or ignorance or wide discrepancy of opinion among them. They will worshipfully utter their grateful gratitude for the sacrifices the sons of the Empire have made for the well being of the country and pray that the Asiatic regions may be emancipated from the greed and exploitation of the rapacious nations and that the sphere of Greater East Asia of common prosperity may speedily be realized to contribute to the peace of the world. Without hypocrisy and overweening conceit, each and every one of them will utter this thought, spontaneously and naturally, in his own words in communion with his deities. That is, let it be said once again, the heart-beat of the Japanese Empire.

Japan's outward expansion since December 8 is actual and even measurable, but the event is of such character that it is bound to stimulate the internal expansion of the country. In other words, the year 1942 will be the first sane and sensible marriage year.

Advocates Population Increase

The Japanese Government believes that no nation can be powerful and great unless it has a large population and advocates a policy for increasing the population in Japan Proper up to the 100,000,000 mark by 1955 by increasing the birth rate and reducing infant mortality. For this purpose, the Government has been offering financial aid to those prospective brides and grooms who are financially unprepared as inducement to become married.

After all has been said, the year 1942 is for Japan to brace up and prepare itself for the hard grind for many years to come. With the advent of New Year, the Japanese people will rejoice over the economic freedom they recently achieved and celebrate the occasion with a determination to keep it. For the Anglo-Saxon was caught napping confident in the inferiority complex of the Orient, and the Japanese people are deeply conscious that their enemies will eventually come back well armed in their attempt to retaliate the series of nerve-racking blows they suffered at the hand of Japan.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Monday
— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "Great South Seas Topography (4)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Jitsuzo Kawanishi: Patriotic Poems Recital by Ken Mitsuda.
8:00 News: Orchestra; "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt) and Symphonic Poem "Tasso," (Liszt).
10:00 News: Juvenile hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National school hour; serial talk on South Pioneer Biography "Yahei Hamada," by Kaztunobu Mihori.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Japanese old poems recital: Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour.
2:00 National school hour: Drama "Over the Great Sky," by Tokyo City Omori First National School Pupils.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's hour: News: Talk on "Singapore," by Yukio Tsuchiya.
6:30 Lecture: Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra.
7:30 Calling the Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi by Katsutaro Tamakawa.
9:00 News: Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Opus 67.
10:00 Time: Today's war Situation and News.
11:00 News.

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SMALL car, economical, Chevrolet 1935, six cylinders, in perfect condition. Four doors, sedan. Please write to Box 431, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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WAR SUCCESSES CONTINUED OVER PHILIPPINES, MALAYA; JAPANESE ENTER HONGKONG

Manila Push Moving with Furious Force---More Landings Made on Malay Peninsula by Japanese

WHOLE OF PERAK STATE OCCUPIED

The successful operations on various fronts by all armed forces of Japan, were crowned, Sunday, with the formal entry of the Imperial forces into Hongkong. Listed below are the highlights of the day:

Hongkong:—Following the entry into Hongkong harbor of the Imperial Navy on the previous day, a historic event of the formal entry of the Imperial forces into the city was staged with due celebrations.

Philippine Islands:—According to an announcement Sunday by the American Army authorities at Washington, the Japanese artillery's bombardment near Lingayen is continuing furiously. The America-Philippine combined forces on the Agno River were strengthening their positions, while successive landings were being made by Japanese troops at points north and southeast of Manila, the announcement revealed. These landing forces started pushing straight to Manila from different directions, it was further admitted.

Malay Peninsula:—A unit of the Japanese troops, which succeeded in their forced landing on the banks of a certain river flowing to the west coast of the peninsula, was moving south. The whole province of Perak was in the hands of Japanese, while their entry into Selangor was seen as imminent.

Japanese Push Fighting on All Fronts

Domei

BERNE, December 27.—Japanese troops battling to break British and United States dominance in East Asia are continuing to make spectacular progress in the Malaya and Philippines fighting, evaluation of neutral reports received here today reveals.

In the Philippines, additional Japanese troop reinforcements are landing on Luzon, including tank units. Fierce fighting is reported raging in a sector northeast of Manila with the Japanese troops successfully pushing offensive operations. Japanese warplanes have bombed one point on Luzon so fiercely that all communications in that area have been severed, it is reported.

In Malaya, Japanese forces taking advantage of the jungles in central Malaya are advancing along a railway and will contact other Japanese units pushing southward at certain points along an unnamed river. In the western areas of Perak State, Japanese forces have commenced major assaults against strategic points. According to a British communique issued today, Japanese forces operating along a railway line have crossed a river and are now attacking British forces from the rear.

Enter Hongkong in Triumph

Having shattered Britain's China stronghold in only eight days, the victorious Imperial forces formally entered the city of Hongkong on Sunday. The telephoto, relayed from Fukuoka, shows a unit of the intrepid Japanese Army, proudly making their entrance into the city.

ATTACK ON NORWAY REPULSED BY NAZIS

British Try Surprise Move But German Patrols Smash Landing Attempts

PLANES HIT ENEMY NAVY

Luftwaffe Active Over Kerch And British Coast—Losses In Libya Seen Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, December 28.—An attempted surprise attack yesterday by British naval forces at two remote points along the Norwegian coast were effectively smashed by local patrols of the army and navy, the German High Command announced today.

After a brief but violent engagement the British landing detachment retired in confusion to their ships. German bombers carried the attack further upon the retreating British by bombing the fleeing warship formation, sinking one destroyer and heavily damaging a cruiser and another destroyer, the communique declared.

In the same engagement the German patrol boat, "Foehn," was lost in a heroic struggle against superior enemy fire from a British cruiser and several destroyers, but made a good account of itself before going down, by inflicting damage on the attacking ships, the communique said.

In the Strait of Kerch, off the eastern coast of the Crimean Peninsula, strong bomber and dive bomber formations of the Luftwaffe last night sank three transports aggregating 2,800 gross registered tons while one Soviet gunboat and four other ships were severely damaged, the communique stated.

Likewise, off the east coast of England a 6,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by German bombers last night.

Along the eastern front, the air force supported fighting on all sectors by effectively attacking enemy troop concentrations, rear communications and railway installation, it was said.

In vigorous counter-attacks in the southern sector of the eastern front, German, Italian and Slovak troops as well as the Wiking Division, composed of Danish, German, Finnish, Dutch and Norwegian volunteers proved their gallantry in action in these battles.

On the North African front, the Luftwaffe successfully attacked British airdromes, motorized columns and various encampments in the Cyrenaica region, the report stated, adding, during these raids three British planes were shot down by escorting German pursuit planes. Meantime, British attacks on the German-Italian positions were frustrated, the communique said.

A number of civilians were killed and wounded when British bombers raided western Germany last night. Reports received thus far have reveal-

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Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will be kindly report it to the management?

'Open City' Move for Philippine Capital Declared One-Sided by Tani at Interview

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, at this year's last meeting of foreign correspondents, stated that the announcement of Manila being an open city was only a "one-sided declaration" and that if the enemy wanted to save Manila from military attack, they should surrender the city.

President Tani also indicated that there were many military establishments in the Philippine capital and that in order to constitute an open city, they must make it clear that it is really an open city and they should surrender. He also pointed out that the announcement about Manila being an open city was made after, and not before, the commencement of hostilities.

In regard to the yen question, President Tani averred that he considered it a big step forward in the realization of the new order in East Asia and added that the yen rate in the occupied area would be decided upon by the Japanese authorities.

One reporter questioned the President of the Board of Information as to whether the article in the Japan Times and Advertizer which stated that Japan should keep a close watch on the South American countries and the Soviet Union was also the opinion of the Foreign Office. Mr. Tani pointed out that Japan's relation with the Soviet Union is being maintained on the basis of the Neutrality Pact concluded between the two countries and that the relations

(Continued on Page 2)

TORPEDO PLANE IDEA PROVEN BIG SUCCESS

Dream of Young Nakajima in 1916, Develops Into Reality In Present Sea Conflict

Torpedoes shot from Japanese planes were largely instrumental in causing such serious damages to enemy warships at the battles of Hawaii and Malaya. It has now been revealed that this idea shooting torpedoes from airplanes was first dreamed by Chikuhei Nakajima, of the Nakajima Airplane Manufacturing Works, when he was a young lieutenant of the Navy, 25 years ago, according to the Nichi Nichi.

Japan, thus, is not only the first in the world to use torpedoes as weapons for airplanes, but also was the first in the world to use torpedoes in sea battles as it used them in the Sino-Japanese war, 1894-95. Since the first experiment in using torpedoes in sea battles the Japanese Navy has developed strong and effective torpedo fleets.

About 1916, Lieutenant Chikuhei Nakajima of the Navy thought that airplanes would be the future fighting weapons, although at that time many doubted their practical value. While he was thus certain of the future of airplanes, he also realized the possibility of shooting torpedoes from planes, and in cooperation with Lieutenant Remma Uyematsu, studied and designed planes for shooting torpedoes from the air. Thus, he is the first designer of torpedo planes. That is to say, he designed the method of attaching torpedoes under planes. At that time his plan attracted wide attention, and it

(Continued on Page 2)

HONGKONG FALL HAILED

Paris Press Sees Doom of British Empire

Domei

PARIS, December 28.—Paris journals today hailed the fall of Hongkong as the end of British imperialism in China and the beginning of the fall of the British Empire.

L'Oeuvre has pointed out that the defense agreement concluded among Japan and French Indo-China has increased greatly the security of the French colony.

The journal also emphasized that the "day is within sight when French isles in the Pacific, now in the hands of the de Gaullists and British, will soon again be under the sovereignty of France."

In view of recent developments, the journal said, France must be regarded as Japan's ally in the war against Great Britain and the United States.

CHURCHILL'S RETURN AWAITED BY LONDON

Government to Be Quizzed on War Failures—Negligence Seen Big Factor in Losses

British political circles are eagerly awaiting the return of Premier Winston Churchill from Washington, and also it is expected that upon the reopening of the Parliament after the Christmas holidays the Government will be questioned on the causes of defeat in East Asia, says a Stockholm report to the Yomiuri.

The significance of the defeat at Malaya is considered great and opinion is gathering strength that the former ideas of Japan's fighting strength must be revised. Most Parliamentary members are saying that the high officials of both Britain and the United States are responsible for the East Asian defeat. That is to say, the United States authorities thought that the United States could stay out of war, while the British believed that in the event of war, Thailand would become the first defense line.

The fall of Hongkong also betrayed their expectation. The loss of two capital ships at Malaya and subsequent serious defeats are believed to be entirely due to the negligence of officials. Thus the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are severely criticized. Regarding the fall of Hongkong it is criticised that Britain should have cooperated with Chungking, but only after the fall of Kowloon a military alliance was formed.

Ruler Sends Message

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Authoritative sources in London today reported that King George VI has written a personal message to the President, General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, on the British seizure of Portuguese Timor, it is learned here.

The King's message, it is further learned, will be brought here in a few days by Dr. Armindo Rodriques de Sttau Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador to London.

Although the exact contents of the royal note are not known, it is believed future developments in British-Portuguese relations will rest on contents of the message.

War in Bulgaria

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—The British Government today announced that Britain is at war with Bulgaria, according to reports received here.

Exempt From Freeze Rule

The Finance Ministry has announced exemption from the foreigners' transactions control regulations of more han 50 Indian residents in Japan, reports Domei.

Malaya

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—An intense Japanese air attack welcomed General Sir Archibald Wavell's presence at an airdrome in Rangoon last Thursday, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

Sir Archibald, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, was said to have arrived at the airdrome in Rangoon reportedly to assume command of the defense of Burma.

Penang Jail Life Told

The fifty-three Japanese residents at Penang were arrested by the British authorities on December 8 when Japanese forces landed on Malaya, and since then were subjected to the most cruel treatment for nine days, until they were released by Japanese forces landed on the island on December 16. Masanobu Yamada, 30, of the Penang branch of the Nanyo Shoko, who was also arrested and imprisoned by the British authorities, wrote his impression of the confinement, British treatment and what he saw from the prison window, on toilet paper with pencil as he had no other writing material, according to the Asahi.

The following is the translation of his note:

"At about 4 a.m. December 8, I was awakened by the loud siren of the fire brigade truck. Soon someone was beating on the front door. I jumped out of bed and looked out of the window. There I saw a detective carrying a rifle

(Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong Occupied

With British forces disarmed following their surrender, Japanese Army and Navy forces participating in the attack on the Crown Colony of Hongkong completed the occupation of the whole island at 6 p.m. Friday, the Army and Navy Sections of the Imperial Headquarters jointly announced at 12:30 p.m. Sunday.

Warplanes Participate

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 28.—To take part in the triumphal entry in Hongkong of the Japanese land forces, with the naval vessels firing a congratulatory salute on the sea, a grand formation of Japanese Army planes flew over Hongkong at 3 p.m. today and demonstrated a wonderful art of fancy flights over the air of Hongkong and Kowloon.

Information Bureau to Handle Matters Concerning War Prisoners Is Decided

The establishment in Tokyo of a War Prisoners Information Bureau was officially announced in today's issue of the Official Gazette, according to which the forthcoming office will answer all inquiries about war captives. This is the second time for Japan to have such an office, the first one being opened in 1914 to operate for a few years during World War I.

The Bureau will also engage in investigation of all affairs about individual captives, inclusive of their personal possessions. It will furnish information on those believed to be detained in enemy countries as captives. Those who wish to send gifts to prisoners will be able to do so through the office.

Japan, it will be recalled, did what it could during its past wars to arrange for the comfortable living of all of its war captives. According to this kind treatment, based on the country's peculiar way of chivalry, or Bushido, all authorities concerned extended to captives in interment houses, the same treatment as the Japanese officers and men, in accordance with their respective ranks in the Army and Navy.

Regarding the captives' internment depot, the Government is of the opinion that it will be established on varied war fronts, where military operations are not seriously hampered by their establishment. However, the war prisoners of those nationals whose resistance against this country were brought about under pressure of America and Britain during the present hostilities, will not be interned as far as possible, it is expected by the authorities who are said to be inclined toward the liberation of these nationals so that they may contribute to the cause of establishing the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The proposed War Prisoners Information Bureau, the announcement said, will be organized under the superintendence of the War Minister. The office, to be located in Tokyo, will be headed by the director of the bureau, who will be assisted by a number of high-ranking and other secretaries. Among the secretaries will be included some Army and Navy officers.

Philippines

Details of the marvellous achievement of landing at the Philippines are now revealed, proving the well planned preparation and the lightning action to take the enemy by surprise, according to Domei.

The southern sea that tossed angrily up to December 9 suddenly turned calm at midnight as Japanese transports carrying Imperial forces silently approached the bay of Vigan and boats left the ships in darkness for the shore. At 1:40 a.m. the mountain south of Vigan and its sea coast became faintly visible. Then suddenly from the left shore there were heard rifle shots. The enemy learned the landing of Japanese forces. Boats that left transports were reaching the shore one after another, and in the darkness was heard the shouting of Japanese soldiers as they landed.

On the road from Manila to Vigan along the seashore there were seen the head lights of madly rushing trucks carrying reenforcements as the enemy learned of Japanese landing. Then there were heard shots and several of the trucks were seen burning in red flame. Meanwhile the landed forces were gaining ground, and as the sun rose, the Rising Sun flags were seen everywhere, proving the complete success of our landing.

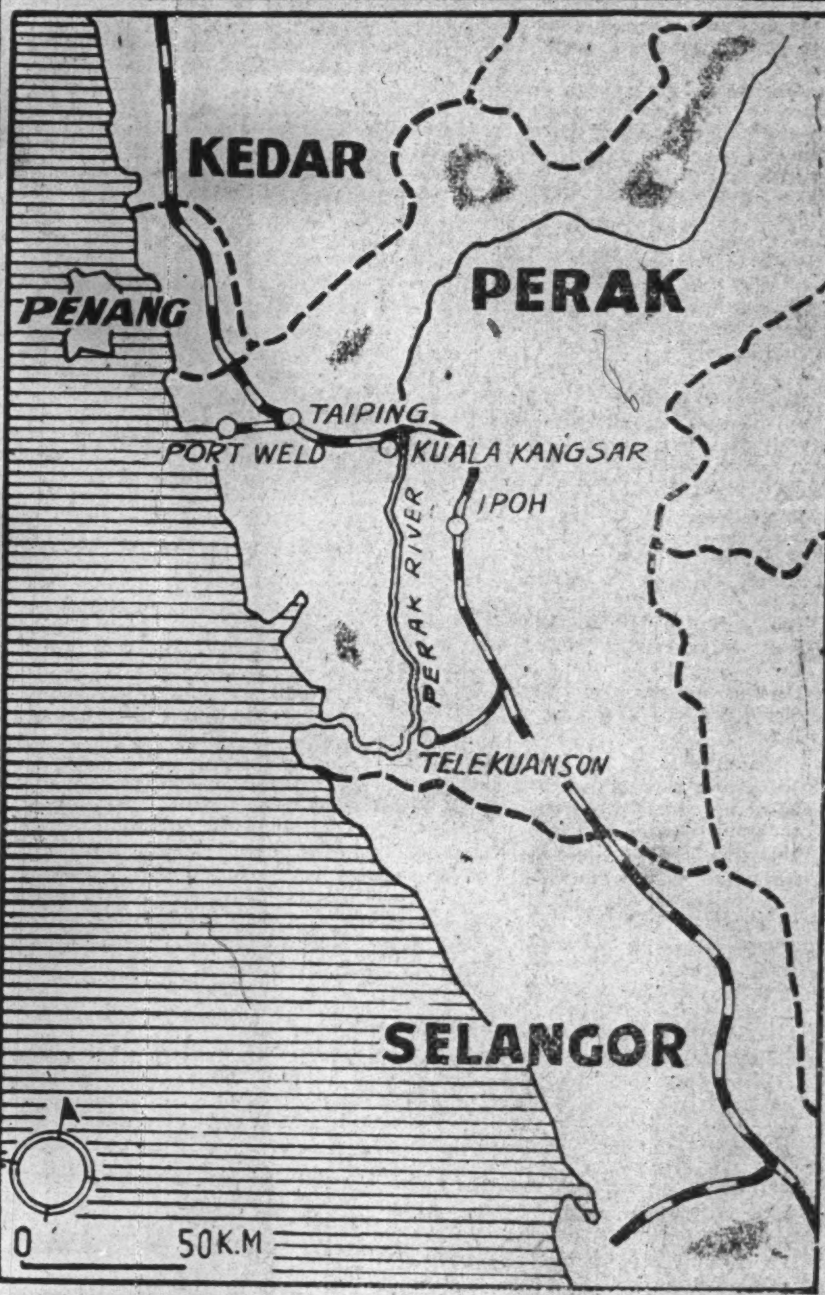
As the morning dawned, shots were fired from warships, and enemy planes were seen falling in flame. Then there came a formation of enemy bombers, flying at a high altitude. They dropped bombs blindly from a high altitude, and their bombs fell on the sea, never hitting Japanese warships. Thus the historic landing on the Philippines was accomplished.

Through the dark night, Japanese transports silently proceeded toward Lingayen at the early dawn of December 21. The fortress which was bombed by the Wild Eagles the previous day was still burning. As boats approached the shore, more fires became visible, and those fires showed the direction and landing places to the Japanese boats. Enemy ships were not yet seen. Landing boats shot speedily from transports toward the shore, and soon Japanese forces landed. Firing was heard in darkness, and Banzai was heard in distance. As the sun rose, Japanese planes were seen flying in the morning light.

Quezon Flees

Baler, a fishing village on Luzon Island, which was subjected to severe bombings carried out by the Imperial Japanese Air Force December 22, is a place where President Quezon of the Philippines was born in 1878 as a son of a primary school teacher and lived until 1889 when the family removed to Manila, from where he is reported to have fled Friday in the face of the Japanese imminent occupation of the city, says a vernacular.

Malayan War Scene



A map showing main sectors on the peninsula where the Imperial forces are now engaged in pushing enemy resistance southward toward Singapore.

AUSTRALIA UNREADY FOR EAST ASIA WAR

Starting Well Behind Scratch—Plenty of Men But Ill-Prepared for War

GRAVEST PERIL NOW SEEN

Grave Mistake Made, Premier Curtin Tells Leaders of U.S. and Britain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, speaking today at an industrial conference, admitted Australia was ill-prepared to fight in the Greater East Asia War, according to a report received here from Canberra.

"We start a great deal behind scratch," he said. "We do not lack men for the fighting forces, but equipment to give them parity."

The Australian leader asserted that his country's peril is so great "the whole nation's normal life now is over-ridden by the stern duty of defending the country to the last gasp."

Losses Cause Concern

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—Expressing concern regarding the steadily worsening Anglo-American position in the Pacific, John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in statements addressed to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, today declared authorities in London and Singapore have made grave mistakes in estimating the strength of British defenses on the Malay peninsula, according to a report received here from Melbourne.

Australia, he said, is becoming alarmed over increasing likelihood that Singapore will fall soon as a result of severe British air and naval losses in the Malay area and the steady advance of Japanese forces.

Referring to the adverse United States position in the Philippines, the Australian Prime Minister said the fact that Japanese forces have been allowed to land on Luzon exposes the weakness of Anglo-American war efforts.

He admitted that, on basis of reports received by the Australian War Cabinet, even joint British and American air power in the Pacific is no match for Japan's air forces.

In his statements to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, Mr. Curtin stressed the importance of receiving immediate assistance from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, writing in the same vein in the Melbourne Herald, Mr. Curtin today emphasized the urgent necessity of concluding an Anglo-Russian mutual assistance treaty.

Metropolitan journals in Sydney today admitted the disastrous loss sustained by the British Empire when the Crown Colony of Hongkong, Thursday, fell to victorious Japanese forces.

The newspaper Sidney Telegraph said Japanese occupation of the fortress of

(Continued on Page 2)

WASHINGTON TALKS REPORTEDLY ENDED

Anti-Axis Camp Meetings End in Ballyhoo—Exiled Nations Invited to Conference

DILL TO TARRY IN AMERICA

16 Finnish Vessels Seized by U.S.—Trade Pact Dicker With Mexico Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 27.—With a great deal of ballyhoo and an imposing array of delegates, including representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Chungking, the Soviet Union, South and Central American republics, and states at war with the Axis Powers, the inter-allied military conference to discuss and formulate plans for a united front against Japan, Germany, and Italy, finally has come to an end, according to Washington reports received here today.

Invitations had been extended to representatives of the exiled governments of Europe, including Denmark, which had caused much surprise since such a Danish government does not exist, the report said.

No fewer than eight meetings were held to discuss strategy to be adopted in the war, and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, was invited to attend six of the meetings.

President Roosevelt, after conferring with Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War; General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff, held discussions with diplomatic representatives of the American Republics, the report said.

The program further included a conference among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Dr. Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador to the United States, and the Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinov.

President Roosevelt with Prime Minister Winston Churchill also saw during the session Dr. Alexander Loudon, Dutch Minister to the United States, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, the Canadian Prime Minister Lyon King, as well as representatives of the British Dominions.

Paper Plans Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Britain and the United States are believed to have worked out "on paper" a preliminary agreement calling for "broad strategy for land, sea and air campaigns calculated to put the Democracies on the high road to victory in 1943," according to a Washington report received here today.

The next step, the report stated, will be the working out of details and the responsibility for carrying out the strategy.

It has been recalled, meantime, that prior to the war in the Pacific, United States naval circles frequently boasted

(Continued on Page 2)

1941 CLAIMED VITAL IN JAPAN'S HISTORY

Passing Year Seen Most Momentous With Entry Into War With U.S. and Britain

Politically and economically, the year 1941 was one of the most momentous in the history of Japan. A review of the political and economic aspects of the Japanese wartime structure in 1941 was given by the Domei. The article states:

The year 1941 will go down in history as one of the most memorable years in the annals of Japan for it was in this year that the Japanese decided to liberate themselves from the oppression of the Americans and the British. The determination of the Japanese manifested on the occasion of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia indeed forms the cornerstone to the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

When the China affair broke out, it was the desire of Premier Fumimaro Konoye to settle the incident and set up the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere without having to embroil Japan in a war with another country.

After the curtain had fallen on the 76th session of the regular Diet, he dispatched Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to Germany and Italy on March 20, with the object of further cementing the relations between these countries. On March 25, a Neutrality Pact was concluded between the Soviet Union and Japan, when the Japanese Foreign Minister stopped over in Moscow for a cup of tea with the Soviet Premier, Josef Stalin.

The conclusion of this agreement and the closer ties with Berlin and Rome filled up the pores existing in Japan's national defense system. In line with this development, the Cabinet defense reshuffled, with Admiral Teijiro Toyoda succeeding Ichizo Kobayashi as Commerce and Industry Minister, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki occupied the position vacated by Naoki Hoshino, President of the Planning Board.

Understanding Sought

Premier Konoye was earnest about settling the China affair and he sought to obtain the understanding of other countries regarding the whole situation. Already by this time, the Premier was negotiating with the United States for the quick disposal of the China affair. Then on June 22, war broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union and the international situation presented an unfathomable dilemma.

A decision had to be made. On July 16 Premier Fumimaro Konoye handed in his resignation as did all other members of the Cabinet in view of the pressing necessity of strengthening the internal structure of the country. However, he was again commanded by the Throne to form another Cabinet.

By July 19, a third Konoye Cabinet, smaller in size but compact, came into being. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Home Minister, and Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Justice Minister, were made Ministers without Portfolio, Yosuke Matsuoka became Foreign Minister while Harumichi Tanabe, Masatune Ogura Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, Shozo Murata and Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi became Ministers respectively of Home, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Railway and Communications and Welfare. In other positions, the former Cabinet members were retained. Of the twelve Ministers, seven of them were either army or navy officers.

Premier Konoye still believed that the war could be evaded. On August 29 he sent a special message to President Franklin Roosevelt through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura but the United States was adamant and stubborn. Realizing that it was futile to continue, the Konoye Cabinet resigned en bloc on October 16. It was succeeded by a Cabinet led by an Army officer, in active service, Premier Hideki Tojo.

The establishment of a super-defense structure, impregnable and able to withstand any assault from internal and external forces, was accelerated. In the first place, the National Mobilization Law was thrown into high gear and in rapid succession, the Patriotic Labor Service Corps Regulation, Agricultural Land, etc., Emergency Control Ordinance, Daily Necessities Materials Control Ordinance, Metallic Reclamation Ordinance, Electric Distribution Control Ordinance, Trade Control Ordinance, Stock Price Control Ordinance, Newspaper Article Restriction, etc., made their appearance.

Thus, the Japanese Government, while deeply and sincerely solicitous of settling the China affair and of evading a collision with the United States, nevertheless continued to weld and rivet the wartime structure in all its phases in view of the fact that the United States was becoming more and more high-handed and arbitrary.

The United States was apparently obsessed with the idea that it could put one over on Japan. It outrageously demanded that Japan withdraw its troops from China and French Indo-China and proposed that Tokyo withdraw its support of the National Government of China, the execution of which would have been equivalent to non-recognition of that Government, and that Japan walk out of the Axis camp. Not knowing its limits, the United States even went so far as to sever economic relations with Japan and strengthen military preparations in the Pacific.

War Is Declared

There was a limit. On December 8, the Japanese Government declared itself in a state of war with the United States and Great Britain.

Japan had a mission. That mission was the creation of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. It is an occasion for felicitation and pride that the Japanese people and the different sections of the public have laid aside their grievances and disagreements, once war was declared, so that each man and woman might do his or her share in the unparalleled struggle. Overnight the disputes and issues of the pro-British and pro-American versus the pro-Axis Powers, supporters of the status quo versus the irredentists, laissez faire group versus advocates of government interference were forgotten.

In the fifth year of the China affair, Japan's economy underwent swift changes with the imposition of the asset-freezing acts of the United States, England and the Netherlands East Indies and with the declaration of war against the former two countries on December 8. Under normal circumstances, the appearance of any of these situations would have meant disaster to the Japanese economic machine but due to the consistent efforts to establish an autartic system in East Asia and the determination and fortitude of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, not a ripple was created in the economic or financial world. On the other hand, these circumstances only the more strengthened the resolve of the Japanese people to show the world what they were made of.

In the face of these developments, the financial and economic world as well as the people, army and the Government concentrated their efforts in preparing for a long-range war. While the year 1940 was the year of blueprints, the year, 1941, was devoted to their execution.

As the year opened, the regular session of the Imperial Diet was held, the 76th session, at which a total of ¥13,000,000,000 was appropriated for the General Account and for the Emergency Military Supplementary Estimates. Though it was decided that every effort will be directed toward retrenchment during the year, unforeseen events thwarted the realization of such economies.

As the international situation became acute, an extraordinery session of the Imperial Diet was called at which ¥515,000,000 for the General Account and ¥3,800,000,000 for the Emergency Military Supplementary Estimates were approved. Then, with the declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain on December 8, the 78th Imperial Diet gave its stamp of approval to ¥400,000,000, for the General Accounts, ¥2,800,000,000 for the Emergency Military Supplementary Estimates. Thus within this year, the total outlay which was voted by the Diet amounted in all to ¥12,554,000,000 for military expenditures and ¥8,515,000,000 for the General Account.

Expenditures Approved

In comparison with the budgets for the previous year when the disbursements under the General Accounts and the Emergency Military Supplementary Estimates only aggregated ¥10,022,000,000, there was a two-fold increase, revealing what words cannot reveal, the exact difference between the magnitude of the China affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

It would be superfluous to add here that this enormous appropriation will be met through increased taxation and through the flotation of bonds. With the object of absorbing surplus purchasing power, the 77th session of the Diet increased the indirect tax levy. The rates were put into effect on December 1, Tobacco prices were also subjected to increased taxes. However, in examining the extent to which this increased levy would meet budget expenditures, it will be found that only 28 per cent of the budget is being paid out by means of taxes. This is far less than the 40 per cent which Finance Minister Okinori Kaya had in mind.

Thus it has become necessary to introduce a bill calling for an expansion in direct tax revenues. At the coming regular session of the Diet, the rate of direct taxes will be graduated up so that a revenue of ¥1,000,000,000 can be obtained. Furthermore, it is expected that the telephone communication charges will be also raised. The total bonds floated by the Government have already reached the sum of ¥14,300,000,000 for this year.

At the 77th session of the Diet, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya indicated that since the outbreak of the China affair up to September of this year, the amount of bonds absorbed has so far equalled 85 per cent of the amount issued. Thus it has been shown that the economic machine is capable of taking the load.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, December 29

HOCHI—Plot to Conceal Declining Fortune
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Plot to Conceal Declining Fortune

HOCHI

British Premier Churchill has been continuing consultations with President Roosevelt at Washington, desperately trying to retrieve their declining fortunes. They are also reported to have been conducting individual negotiations with representatives of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union and Chungking. A joint conference between them and the South American countries and defeated European nations is also reported to be planned in Washington.

It is quite likely that the Degaullist regime, Belgium, Denmark and Norway will send representatives to the rumored joint conference. Since their attitudes toward United States and Britain have shown a considerable change due to the glorious victory gained by Japan in the current war, it is rather dubious whether South American countries will join such a conference which will virtually mean the declaration of war on Japan, Germany and Italy.

Meantime, the Soviet Union and Chungking are said to have been conferring with the American and British authorities concerning joint operations. To indicate this, a military alliance has already been concluded between America, Britain and Chungking. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is reported to have reached an understanding with the Soviet authorities, recently, concerning their joint actions. The understanding, however, is believed to concern their joint operations against Germany and it is quite unlikely under present indications that the Soviet Union will join with the United States and Britain for wholesale joint action vis-a-vis the prevailing world situation.

Even though the proposed joint conference is opened in Washington and their united front against the Axis nations is formed among those nations, they will never be able to menace the firm alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy. That such a union will never be able to menace this country was already witnessed in their defense of Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam, the Philippines, Borneo, Hongkong, Malaya and Burma.

The united front now being discussed at Washington, therefore, is nothing but a scheme to conceal their declining fortunes. We should not be bewildered by such unrealistic plots, but must push ahead for the achievement of the true objective of the Greater East Asia War.

Principle of Greater East Asia War

KOKUMIN

Following the destruction of the U.S. Pacific fleet and the main force of the British East Asiatic fleet, respectively, in the sea battles of Hawaii and Malay coast, the Imperial forces have captured Hongkong. It will not be before long that the Philippines will be also brought under our control. The imperialism of Anglo-Saxon in East Asia is about to collapse before the powerful offensive of the Imperial forces. With the final issue of the war being certain, the history of East Asia is now to be altered completely from what it used to be.

It should not be regarded, however, that the true objective of war is accomplished by our brilliant victory alone. The Greater East Asia War will not end by mere liberation of the Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American fetters and restoration of resources from their greedy hands. Once again we wish to stress that the true objective of the Greater East Asia War can never be accomplished by military achievements alone. There is no doubt about the strategic value of the Imperial army and navy operations, which are really unprecedented in the world history. Because of this glorious victory, we are anxious to see the objective of the war accomplished in other fields. The moral side of the objective of the Greater East Asia War must also be accomplished by us.

In this connection, we wish to congratulate the decision of the Finance Ministry for the enforcement of the new foreign exchange system from January 1, next year, in coping with the new situation. It is an effective means for the achievement of the true war objective. Besides this exchange question, there are a number of other reforms needed in the scientific, cultural, political, economic and other systems which have been colored with Anglo-Saxon tinges.

Determination and Its Practice

MIYAKO

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the entire nation has renewed its determination to defend the home front solidly in order to achieve successfully the war objective. The financial circles which had been regarded rather opportunistic in the past have been showing their burning resolution to do their best for the accomplishment of the great task confronting the nation.

At the round-table conference between the Government and the financial circles on December 19, President Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, declared that "we on the home front must fight to the end even if we have to sacrifice our lives and property." This statement is nothing unusual, but it is enough to indicate the determination of financial leaders. We hope they will put this resolution into practice.

What we expect of the financial and industrial leaders are not their plans for the development of the south. They must first of all exert themselves to the utmost in order to win the final victory as well as for the enhancement of the nation's productive power, utilization of materials in the occupied areas and the maintenance of war economy on a sound basis.

We should never dream of the return to the liberalistic economy as the result of our victory. It is quite appropriate that the authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry have made it clear that they have no intention of altering their policy for the reorganization of small and medium-sized industries. We fully agree with President Shingo Tsuda of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company who is advocating the further replenishment of the nation's heavy industry.

Decisive War Structure and Taisei Yokusankai

YOMIURI

Following the formation of the Tojo Cabinet and appointment of Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando as its Vice-President, the reorganization of the structure and shift of high officials of the Taisei Yokusankai was rumored. After considerable delay, Sukenari Yokoyama was appointed its director-general on Saturday succeeding Sotaro Ishiwata, which we regard quite pertinent as a step toward the reorganization.

Since its reorganization in spring this year, the Taisei Yokusankai somewhat lost its liveliness seen at the outset of the formation and the reason for its existence itself appears sometime ambiguous now. It appears even less active than the defunct National Spiritual Mobilization League which was severely criticized by the public.

While the Yokusankai has become dormant, various public organizations have become quite active of late in order to cope with the prevailing situation. The Sangyo Hokoku Remmei, the Nogyo Hokoku Remmei and the Koa Domei have recently reorganized their structures in order to make long strides in their activities. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Government authorities, too, have been calling on the people directly for the achievement of the war objective. Thus, there are various questions to be reconsidered by the Yokusankai for its future activities.

With the opening of the Greater East Asia War, the Empire's future course of action has firmly been decided. With iron determination to bring the war to a successful end, full cooperation must be promoted between the Government and people in economic, political and social lives of the nation. The time has come for the Yokusankai to make fresh activities as the promoter of national movements necessary for the achievement of our war objective. We earnestly hope that it will resume its lively activities with the appointment of the new director-general as a turning point.

Nippon's Victories Depress New Yorkers; U.S. Public Believes Japanese Statements

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Travelers, who arrived here recently from New York, have declared in press interviews that New Yorkers have been greatly depressed as reports of successive Japanese victories continue to appear in American journals, it was reported today.

Others have asserted that public opposition to the Roosevelt Administration's policies has increased as the public has placed more faith in the Japanese Foreign Ministry's statements regarding United States losses than those issued by the United States War and Navy Departments, it was said.

The general American public is inclined to believe that the Japanese figures are correct while the American Government's figures have attempted to hide the truth from the public.

The United States Navy Department, it was said, was being harshly criticized by the American public for leading it to believe that the navy had reached a high state of preparedness, yet, when that Hawaii Debacle occurred, the warships were not manned and when the crews returned to their respective vessels, many were unfit for duty due to intoxication.

Meantime, anti-British sentiment was said to be mounting and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, has been branded by many as "the man responsible for leading the United States into war."

Australia Unready For East Asia War

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Hongkong is a grave defeat for the British, while the Sidney Herald declared that surrender of Hongkong presents grave problems for the entire British Empire.

The Sidney Herald tried to soften the jarring shock by saying, "We can only be eased by the fact that the British garrison at Hongkong put up a great fight."

Evacuation Started

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Children and old people already are being evacuated from Sydney and other cities in New South Wales, Australia, according to a report received here from Sydney today.

First Envoy to U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—Walter Nash, New Zealand Finance Minister, has been appointed as New Zealand's first Minister to Washington, according to a Wellington report of a British news service received here today.

Xmas—But No Peace

Despite the crushing defeat at the outset of the War, the United States Army and Navy forces stationed in Hawaii celebrated Christmas as usual, but in the dark due to the blackout order, says a report reaching here from Honolulu via Buenos Aires. The combined dinner party was held by the Army and Navy under strict precaution for fear of the possible Japanese armed forces' second attack, adds the report.

See Japan's Victories

When films of the Imperial Japanese Navy were shown at movie-theaters in Buenos Aires recently citizens visited the theaters in a queue to see the Japanese Navy on films which achieved the unprecedented victories in the battle of Hawaii, in Malaya and over the various parts of the Pacific, according to a report reaching here from Buenos Aires.

Attack on Norway Repulsed by Nazis

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ed that 10 enemy bombers were shot down by night chasers and anti-aircraft artillery, the report concluded.

British Losses Heavy

Domei

ROME, December 28.—Heavy losses were inflicted on British forces in the Bardia and Sollum sectors in Libya and a number of prisoners were taken, the High Command announced today.

South of Benghazi, enemy forces with the support of mechanized units were repulsed by Fascist legions, the communique said.

Meantime, the Luftwaffe attacked Malta and enemy concentrations in North Africa, the communique stated. Considerable damage was inflicted on objectives, it was said.

Yesterday, three enemy planes were shot down during aerial encounters, the communique asserted.

Pay Heavy Air Toll

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—In reviewing British Royal Air Force losses since the beginning of the war, the Stockholms-Tiningen today declared that the British have lost 17,827 airmen, including 4,957 officers.

The journal pointed out that this indicates a daily loss of 23 trained men and that it would be difficult to replace them within a short time.

Torpedo Plane Idea Proven Big Success

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was introduced by American magazines, and was highly praised by military experts of the world.

Later, Lieutenant Nakajima left the naval service and established his airplane manufacturing company. But his torpedo planes were improved and developed by his followers in the Navy to reach the highly effective state as proved by recent achievements.

"Of course historically speaking, I am the originator of the plan of shooting torpedoes from airplanes, but what I designed was very primitive," said Mr. Nakajima. "I thought that it would be the most suitable weapon for the Japanese Navy that aims at sinking enemy ships with one shot."

Rear Admiral Remma Uyematsu, who as a young Lieutenant, cooperated with Lieutenant Nakajima in developing torpedo-planes, also remarked that the invention of Lieutenant Nakajima was really wonderful, and as the construction of airplanes had since then developed and torpedoes improved, his invention had thus become the greatest new weapon of the Navy.

Washington Talks Reportedly Ended

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of a "quick victory over Japan's fleet" while British quarters declared that Hongkong could withstand a 3-month seige and Singapore and Malaya defenses were "impregnable."

Dill Staying Over

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—General Sir John Dill, former chief of the Imperial General Staff, who accompanied British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington to participate in the joint Anglo-American war council meetings, will remain in the United States capital for the time being for the purpose of carrying on further military collaboration between the two Powers, semi-official British quarters in Washington reported today, according to reports received here.

16 Finnish Ships Taken

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—Sixteen Finnish vessels in United States ports have been confiscated by the United States Maritime Commission, according to a Washington report received here today.

Trade Treaty Sought

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The United States Government has started negotiations to conclude a commercial treaty with Mexico, according to a Washington report received here today.

Speech Said Unimportant

Domei

BERLIN, December 28.—In commenting on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address before the United States Congress on Friday, the Berlin Boersenzeitung today declared that "there was a time when the appearance of the British Prime Minister in the United States Congress would have been a worldwide sensation."

Today, his appearance is only a confirmation of the fact that Britain has lost its independence to a nation, which once acquired its independence in a war against England, the journal stated.

By mentioning the American descent of his mother, Prime Minister Churchill has tried to play up to the American public, the journal declared.

In his address, Mr. Churchill indicated that the Americans are to be blamed for not working to enforce the dictates of the Versailles Treaty, which factor, directly brought about the present situation confronting the democracies, the paper pointed out.

Rubber Rationing Begun

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—Rationing regulation Number One controlling distribution of rubber tires and tubes for automobiles has been approved by President Roosevelt according to a Washington report received here today.

That the first regulation governing rationing of materials has been applied to rubber is significant in revealing the seriousness of the acute shortage of rubber in the United States, it was said.

Effective January 5th, the regulation will consider only certain classes of consumers for distribution, the report stated.

However, rubber rationing will be extended later to other products as the comprehensive rubber rationing plan has already been approved by Mr. William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, and Mr. James V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of Navy, it was said.

Malaya

(Continued from Page 1)

showing me a mimeographed warrant which read:

"'You are an enemy subject. You are to be sent to the police station and then to prison, so bring your daily necessities clothing, bedding and table utensils.'"

"I immediately woke up Suzuki and Shimura. Then together we prayed in the direction of the Imperial Palace, and took leave of our ancestors parents and friends in the distant homeland. A motor car came for us. In the car there were already Shoshichi Katsuda, Saburo Sato, and Yabuta, and when we four joined, the total became seven. The car reached the police station and when we entered there were many Japanese. The day dawned, and the detective gave us some cigarettes in secret. We divided one cigarette among two or three. Mr. Takagi came in at about 8 a.m. Soon the total became fifty. From Mr. Takagi I learned some news of the city, and that Japanese women were being kept at the Japanese Association. Then I read an English newspaper and learned what happened this morning. While examining baggages, two more Japanese came, making the total fifty-two.

"At 6:30 a.m. December 9, gruel was served for breakfast. It is tateless and I could not eat more than one half. At 2 p.m. we were told that we would be moved to somewhere else. After luncheon there was heard a loud siren, and a certain number of airplanes were seen flying northward. A Japanese member of the Municipal Band came in and told me that Japanese planes had machine-gunned British planes and shot down one. The total became fifty-three.

Japanese Planes Arrive

"December 11, cloudy after rain. Japanese planes appeared at 9 a.m. They were divided into three groups and flew over the city. At the same time, I saw ambulances of the Penang Hospital passing the street constantly. The oil tank was burning. A bomb hit the Central Police Station at Penang Road, and many citizens were injured. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was also hit, and the Police Station at Carnapon was also bombed. It has been raining since evening.

"December 12, rain after cloudy weather. At 9:14 a.m. several Japanese planes appeared, and coming over the city they dived and dropped three bombs. Other planes also bombed the city. Dark smoke rose from many places. The bombing continued until 11 a.m.

"We were given bread daily, but today no bread came. There is neither meat nor vegetable. Only some rice and one piece of potato were given us for luncheon and dinner. Tea that we had up to yesterday had sugar in it, but today's tea had no sugar. British are saying that they cannot obtain food, and it seems that rioting has occured in the city. At 2:30 p.m. Japanese planes came, and though anti-aircraft guns did not fire, big guns roared. Army forces seem to be approaching.

"December 13, cloudy, later rain. Rose at 5:30 a.m. At 9 a.m., Japanese planes came from the north and dived. They seem to have bombed warships in the bay. At 10 a.m. more planes came, and dived to fire machineguns. One bomb must have dropped quite near as the noise was terrible. At 11:20 a.m. many planes appeared from the north. At 3:15 p.m. the siren sounded and about ten minutes later, many planes passed over the city from the north to the south at a high altitude. Eight British planes came from the north and pursued the Japanese planes. Then the Japanese planes turned about and there developed an air battle. British planes were separated, but Japanese planes were in groups of threes. One British plane tried to turn in front of three Japanese planes and was hit. One British flyer bailed out in a parachute. The British plane fell in flames. The remaining British planes escaped eastward. One Japanese plane circled around the dropping British parachute and then followed the fleeing British planes. At midnight the alarm was sounded.

"December 16. Rose at 6 a.m. Guns were heard since about 3 a.m. At 8 a.m. a shell exploded nearby. At about 4:30 p.m. British officials must have left, leaving keys to Malay officials. Later, the Malay official came and said that two British officials had fled. Tomorrow we will meet Japanese forces. It has begun to rain since 7 p.m."

Collect Dangerous Weapons

Such dangerous weapons as Japanese daggers and swords, sword-canes and sabers were collected in Fukuoka recently by the order of the criminal and peace sections of the Prefectural Office to be sent to the Iron Foundry at Yahata, says a report reaching here from Fukuoka.

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Open City for Manila One-Sided, Says Tani

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between the two nations are cordial. He also revealed that the negotiations are going on between Japan and the Soviet Union regarding the fishery question. He hoped that the matter will be settled as soon as possible.

The President was also asked regarding the future status of Hongkong. "Will it belong to Nanking or will it be a leased territory?" he was questioned. President Tani stated that the Japanese are too busy yet to consider the question in view of the fact that the British Crown Colony was only taken a few days back. "It was a British Crown Colony and the Japanese took it as such," he added. One correspondent then asked him about the report of Nanking authorities going to Hongkong to do relief work. The President indicated that the Japanese authorities were capable of doing this work themselves and that the Nanking authorities were probably going there to cooperate with the Japanese.

In regard to the question of exchange ing diplomats, President Tani divulged that the negotiations had been started but that they were not in a stage to be revealed yet.

Chosen Patriotism Growing

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia patriotism of the Chosenese people is growing more and more, says a telephone message reaching here from Keijo, adding that in less than 20 days after the declaration of war upon the United States and Great Britain necessary procedures were completed for the donation to the Army and Navy of 34 planes and other 129 planes are scheduled to be contributed early next year.

Victory Seen Remote

"The way to our victory is far and difficult," shrieked Admiral King, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet recently, adding that the United States Navy will put up a desperate fight against the Japanese Navy, but for dealing a blow to the enemy it is necessary for the commander to have more warships and more planes, says a vernacular quoting a dispatch from Shanghai.

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